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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 21

Section 1

April 25, 1933.

THE WHITE HOUSE PARLEYS A joint statement issued yesterday by President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister MacDonald said in part: "Among the subjects considered in these discussions were the world price level, central bank policies, monetary standards, exchange restrictions, improvement of the status of silver, and, in addition, a number of world problems relating to trade and particularly the limitation of trade restrictions. Agreement with reference to any of these subjects has been reserved for the world monetary and economic conference itself...."

BANK REFORM BILL

The Associated Press today says: "A virtual agreement between President Roosevelt and senators drafting permanent banking legislation apparently prepared the way yesterday for enactment of a bill at this session providing for insurance of deposits. Differences of opinion which had appeared at times almost insurmountable were largely removed at an hour's White House conference between the Chief Executive and members of the Senate banking subcommittee drafting bank reform legislation...."

THE RETIREMENT PLAN

The press today says: "A plan to give the President discretionary authority to retire Federal workers after 30 years of service yesterday had the backing of a majority of the House deficiencies appropriations subcommittee. While a redraft of the proposal was delayed, pending testimony this morning by the Civil Service Commissioners, subcommittee members were in substantial agreement on 'selective' as opposed to 'automatic' retirement. The substitute for the Budget Bureau's compulsory 30-year retirement recommendation will be written by House appropriations chairman James P. Buchanan and submitted to the subcommittee for approval today or tomorrow. ..."

CANADIAN WHEAT ISSUE

An A.P. dispatch today says: "Wheat production restrictions on an international scale were projected into the Washington economic discussions yesterday by the arrival of Premier Bennett of Canada. Canada, along with the United States, Australia and Argentina, the world's chief wheat growers, is eager that some agreement may be reached to guarantee better world prices for breadstuffs...."

THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

A London dispatch today says: "Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, yesterday summoned the organizing committee of the World Economic Conference for a meeting at London on Saturday.... Whether the meeting can be before July depends on whether Japan will insist upon two months notice of the date of the first session...."

Section 2

Agricultural Bill Comment The New Republic for April 26 says: "If prices of wheat continue to rise because of an extraordinarily short winter crop, we shall be interested to know the attitude of those who have opposed the domestic-allotment plan because it aimed to increase prices by restricting output. Do they deplore the same result when it arises from natural causes? Do they regret that wheat prices are rising? Do they believe that farmers and the country would have been better off if they had been able to produce millions of bushels more than they did, to swell the unmarketed surplus and drive prices further down? Do they hold that the present price increase is merely a transfer of purchasing power from the consumer to the farmer, without possibility of stimulating any expanded activity? In order to be logical, they would have to subscribe to all these beliefs. Likewise those other opponents, who opposed the plan because, in their opinion, reduced output would not raise prices under depression conditions, will have some explaining to do. For our part, we regard a short crop imposed by nature as less desirable than one imposed by the human will, if only because its losses and benefits are so unequally distributed according to weather conditions...."

Banking Policy Report

The Economic Policy Commission of the American Bankers Association, of which Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust Company, is chairman, issues its report presented at the meeting of the executive council of the American Bankers Association at Augusta, Ga., April 12. This is summarized as follows: "1. A revised Glass bill should be enacted now, and the Federal administration should create a commission to recommend after mature deliberation the further changes that should be made in our banking system, in our Federal Reserve System, and in our monetary system. 2. In order that banks generally may become members of the Federal Reserve System the provisions of the Reserve Act should be so broadened as to allow for admission to membership of numerous state chartered commercial and mutual savings banks not now within the system. 3. Provision should be devised against the independent proclamations of banking holidays by governors of states. 4. Branch banking privileges should be uniform within states for all banks whether holding national charters or state charters. 5. Reasonable limitations should be devised to control the sudden shifting of large commercial deposits. 6. Restraint on real estate speculation would probably prove to be a safeguard to American banking comparable to that which would result from a restriction of speculation in commodities or securities....9. As the general banking system is strengthened the postal savings system should be progressively restricted. 10. Deposits of public funds in banks should have the same status as private deposits, and should not be accorded special and additional security. 11. A more effective coordination of the activities of the Federal Reserve Banks is needed. 12. The present emergency provisions with respect to member bank borrowing from the Federal Reserve Banks

should be retained as permanent provisions....Consideration should be given to a change in our Federal Reserve Act by which a minimum required relationship would be established between our stock of monetary gold and the combined total of our reserve notes and our bank deposits. This would nullify most of the dangers inherent in the hoarding of currency. 15. Expansion of business activity is our most pressing national need. It should be fostered by the national administration, by the Federal reserve banks, by all commercial banks, and by business men generally."

British
Civil
Service

"C.A.F.," writing in The Washington News for April 24, says: "...I had the pleasure of sitting for an hour or so beside James Barlow, secretary to the Prime Minister now spending in Washington what in England they call 'a long weekend.' And not far away was Sir Robert Van Sittart, permanent Undersecretary of State in the British Government. And a number of other Englishmen, all bearing imposing titles, were in the assemblage. Now, it was a bit surprising to find that every one of these visiting Britishers, with the single exception of the Prime Minister himself, is a member of the British Civil Service. Van Sittart, for example, occupying a position that corresponds to that of our changeable Undersecretary of State, is the 'permanent' undersecretary over there....When a new party takes charge of the British Government, the changes in personnel involve not more than 40 ministers and other officials of the highest rank. Apparently there is not even the remnant of a spoils system. Even the postmasters serve for life....Barlow entered the Government service, in a minor post, just after his graduation from Oxford University. The Britishers make a profession of their Civil Service--they train for it in the same way that our young men train for the Army and Navy. There is a dignity about it, a high 'esprit de corps,' that we have not yet fully developed in this country, and that we never shall develop so long as our system remains even partially subject to political overturns. Perhaps our system is best. Perhaps it is a good thing to inject new blood at intervals into the Government service. But on the other hand, the Britishers seem to be rather efficient, and the samples they send to Washington appear quite adequate for their jobs.... The British Civil Service--for England, Scotland, Wales and northern Ireland--numbers about 750,000, as compared with our 600,000, but it performs many functions that our states have retained. Retirement is at 60, as compared with our 62 to 70, and the annuities are higher. Civil Service salaries in Great Britain, also, are higher than here, in relation to what may be earned in private employment."

Business Conditions The Business Week for April 26 says: "Abandoning at long last the hopeless struggle to grind America down to half size, the administration has shaken off the golden manacles and with both hands free begins to rebuild the shattered price structure by use of a managed money. This is the great news of the week; recent business statistics become mere history; business planning

must be guided by an outlook profoundly altered...Commodity and stock prices responded quickly to the promise of inflation, perhaps slightly overdiscounted the immediate effects of the gold embargo, for the dollar is inherently a strong currency....So there will have to be new dollars....Wheat set new highs for the season; 70-cent wheat makes a lot of sick banks well again...For France, the worst has happened; she has a new and powerful cheap-money competitor; her hoard of gold accumulated at so much pains, so long a dreaded bludgeon, becomes meaningless....British sees 2 years of careful planning to capture markets from us spoiled in a day....Japan's great export boom is shaken at its foundations...Even before the Roosevelt drive was launched, steel production began a lively spurt. Important classes of freight shipment continue to expand. Power production has turned upward. Commercial failures continue to decrease in number and in size. Boot and shoe production is ahead both of 1932 and 1931....The world looks brighter to the business man...."

Lippmann on Money Standards Walter Lippmann, in a "Postscript" to his article on "The Question of Stabilization" in New York Herald Tribune for April 20, says: "The current discussions about the gold standard run contrary to so many long-established American ideas of finance that they naturally cause many persons to feel anxious. This is, of course, regretable and it may be of some importance to point out that there is no special reason to think that the safety of property and investment must be endangered by well considered and properly managed monetary reform. The idea, for example, that bonds would necessarily be injured by a monetary policy which involved a departure from the old gold parity is not supported by the evidence. Taking the figures given in the latest available Federal Reserve Bulletin we find that between September, 1931, when Britain left the gold standard and January, 1933, American bonds depreciated a little more than 12 per cent and at their low point in June they had depreciated 25 per cent. French bonds, with the gold standard intact, depreciated about 12 per cent. British bonds, on the other hand, rose more than 12 per cent. The contrast is striking, and it certainly suggests that bonds have been safer where the internal structure has been protected by monetary management than where it has been subjected to the uncontrolled deflationary effects of a fixed gold currency."

Shotwell on Depression The depression is "the last battle of the World War," Dr. James T. Shotwell says in his annual report as director of the division of economics and history of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, made public April 23. Dr. Shotwell holds that because the war is the fundamental cause of the depression, the remedies must be political as well as economic. He believes that the only solid guarantee of prosperity lies in strengthening instruments of international policy which are the substitutes of war, such as arbitration, the World Court and the League of Nations. This underlying cause of the depression--the war--has been neglected in much of the present discussion of the present crisis, Dr. Shotwell says. "Those who are studying the depression

in order to find a way out have failed to think through to the basic economic effects of the war," he writes. "Even such leaders as Sir Arthur Salter and those responsible for the program of the World Economic Conference have dealt with the war primarily in terms of history. Consequently the discussions have been chiefly concerned with what are in reality fallacies of the post-war period." Dr. Shotwell lists as one of the great fallacies of the war's aftermath the belief in the "invisible march of progress." "The world forgot that the consumption market, though temporarily enlarged by the exhaustion of supplies, was fundamentally lessened by the war and its consequences," he says. "The idea began to be advanced that the day of accounting could be indefinitely postponed by increased production and refinanced indefinitely against still more distant futures." (Press, Apr. 24.)

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

April 24.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$7; cows, good \$3 to \$3.50; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.50; vealers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.50; feeder and stocker steers: (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.15; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$3.95 to \$4.10; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$3.75 to \$4; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.75; slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 72 1/8¢ to 73 1/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 71 1/8¢ to 72 1/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 66 1/2¢ to 67 1/2¢; No. 2 hard winter,* Kansas City 66¢ to 67¢; Chicago 70 1/2¢; St. Louis 73 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 77¢; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 66¢ to 72¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 75 1/2¢ to 76¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 58 1/2¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 62 5/8¢ to 65 5/8¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 65 5/8¢ to 68 5/8¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 46¢ to 49¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 30 1/2¢ to 31 1/2¢; Kansas City 36¢ to 37¢; Chicago 38¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 37 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City 37 1/2¢ to 38 1/2¢; St. Louis 41¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 33¢ to 33 1/2¢; Kansas City 36¢ to 37¢; Chicago 37 3/4¢ to 38 1/2¢; St. Louis 38¢ to 38 1/2¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 32¢ to 32 1/2¢; Kansas City 35 1/2¢ to 36 1/2¢; Chicago 37 1/2¢ to 38¢; St. Louis 36 1/2¢ to 37 1/2¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 22¢ to 22 1/2¢; Kansas City 24 3/4¢ to 25 1/2¢; Chicago 25 3/4¢ to 26¢; St. Louis 25 1/2¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 21 1/4¢ to 21 3/4¢; Kansas City 23 3/4¢ to 24 3/4¢; Chicago 25¢ to 25 1/4¢; St. Louis 25¢; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 50¢ to 53¢; Chicago 54¢ to 58¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.35 to \$1.40.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3.50-\$4.50 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; \$3 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.35-\$2.50 per 100 pounds in Chicago; 85¢-90¢ per 50-pound sacks f.o.b. Lower Valley Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 95¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 70¢-75¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢-52¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, \$1-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Raymondville. Midwestern sacked yellows 25¢-75¢ per 50 pounds in city markets. North Carolina Missionary and Klondike strawberries \$3-\$3.50 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$2-\$4.60 f.o.b. Chadbourn, on auction sales. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1-\$2.25 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas Round type \$2-\$2.25 per crate of approximately 80 pounds in Chicago; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York Baldwin apples, U.S. No.1, 2½ inches minimum, \$1.12½; McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50 and Starks \$1 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points to 7.41¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.83¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 7.47¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 7.41¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23½¢; 91 score, 23½¢; 90 score, 23½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 13 to 13½¢; Young Americas, 13½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 16½¢-17¾¢; Standards, 15¾ to 16½¢; Fresh Firsts, 14 to 14½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.).

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FRIDAY
MAY 2 - 1933

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 22

Section 1

April 26, 1933.

WHITE HOUSE
PARLEYS

The following joint statement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister MacDonald was issued last night relative to the war debt discussion in progress yesterday: "During the day the Prime Minister and the President have discussed the problems of the debt of the British Government to the United States Government. Both have faced the realities and the obligations and both believe that as a result there is laid the basis of a clearer understanding of the situation affecting the two nations. It would be wholly misleading to intimate that any plan or settlement is under way. It is the simple truth that thus far only preliminary explorations of many different routes have been commenced...." (Press, Apr. 26.)

ECONOMIC CON-
FERENCE DATE

June 12 has been agreed upon by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain and former President Herriot of France as the opening date for the world economic conference at London, according to the press today.

INFLATION LEG-
ISLATION

The press today states that President Roosevelt's inflation program was the center of sharp conflict in the Senate yesterday as Democratic leaders pressed for passage of the Thomas amendment to the farm relief bill.

MUSCLE SHOALS
BILL

By a vote of 306 to 91, the House yesterday passed the Muscle Shoals bill providing for Government operation of the huge war munitions plant and sent the measure to the Senate, where it appeared certain that it would be modified by the inclusion of certain features of the Norris bill, now before that body, according to the press today.

CANADIAN TRADE
RELATIONS

The press today says: "Canada's desire for increased trade relations with the United States, within the terms of the Ottawa compacts, was reiterated at Washington yesterday by Prime Minister Bennett, who said that nothing in the British Empire treaties made at Ottawa last year prevented trade agreements with this country which would be mutually beneficial. Canada's exports to this country have fallen from a high of \$503,496,000 in 1929 to \$174,101,000 in 1932. Although much of this decrease can be attributed to the depression, Canada feels that her trade might be considerably revived if she were able to renew broader commercial relations with this country. Mr. Bennett also has in mind, it was said, the possibility that, with American control of acreage contemplated in the farm bill, world control of wheat could again be taken up, with some expectation of successful elimination of large surpluses...."

Section 2

Agricultural Bill Com- In an editorial on the farm relief bill, The Wall Street Journal for April 21 says: "...The bill is frankly an experiment, intended to put all farm prices up by raising the prices of a few of the leading products....Industries connected with farm products, such as cotton mills, are vitally interested in this bill. They dare not commit themselves far ahead without knowing what their finished goods will cost when put on the market. Consequently, delay in enacting or rejecting the bill has an adverse effect upon those industries...."

Cotton Price.

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for April 25 says: "In the past week the new crop cotton sold as high as eight cents a pound for the October delivery at New York. Contracts for delivery in other months both for old and new cotton sold at proportionate levels. Thus cotton has actually advanced over \$10 a bale from the low points of the season. Low as the price still is, King Cotton just now is wearing a smile on his face. A great deal of this advance has come since the first of April; the May delivery, for instance, between the extreme high and low prices of the month showed an improvement of \$6.80 a bale. This represents some paper profits for the farmers as there are above two and a quarter million bales still held on the farms. Producers have manifested a reluctance to sell at the extreme low prices lately prevailing and movement from the plantations has been very slow. Judged by their present actions, they seem disposed to hold as much of their cotton as possible in the hope of still higher prices. But it is not so much the snail-like pace with which the bales are traveling from the plantations to the interior markets as it is the action of those who deal in, or consume, cotton that has caused the uprush in prices. There is a possibility of a smaller crop this year, due to a late season, and a remote possibility of a reduced acreage. This, however, is offset by the surplus of old cotton now in the United States. Yet a trade demand that was indifferent when cotton was much cheaper is now in the market, and in the past week brokers have actively contested for positions...."

Government Ethics

Sir Arthur Salter, writing under the title, "A New Economic Morality" in Harpers for May, says: "The morality with which I am concerned in this article is for governments, not private persons; since it is here that the absence of a morality is at the present time both most striking and most dangerous. In its extent and importance the need is a novel one, for it results from the unprecedented scale on which governments, instead of being content with constructing the framework within which economic activities develop, are now taking a hand in those activities themselves by daily and detailed interference or participation... A few years ago Great Britain adopted a plan for the legally enforceable restriction of rubber production in territory under British control or influence, for the purpose of raising rubber prices. It was, indeed, like most plans pressed upon a government by an organized interest, a foolish and ineffectual plan, for it

did not and could not include the great Dutch rubber plantations. It was abandoned after a time after having profited only speculators and Dutch rubber interest (who had enjoyed all the advantages of the temporarily higher prices without being subject to the restrictions and had naturally expanded their own production in consequence.) It left the British with a definitely, and probably permanently, lower proportion of the world's rubber market. But in the meantime it had evoked considerable exacerbation in the great rubber-consuming country, America, and a sharp protest by its President. I am not concerned to discuss whether the action, or the protest, was justified, but to point out that there is no recognized principle of conduct by reference to which the question can be decided....The purpose of this article is to suggest the need for a 'new morality' to supplement the limited restraints of treaty enactment as a guide to governments in the exercise of the great administrative powers with which they influence the competitive economic struggle. The content of this morality needs to be worked out gradually, and it would be presumption to attempt to forecast and formulate it here. In each sphere of action the existence of a recognized code is more important than the precise rule of conduct which it prescribes. The present danger to international relations consists in the fact that each country feels free to act as if there is no such code....Only with the gradual development of rules of conduct can we reach the position in which either a country will not feel free to take a particular kind of action or other countries will not feel justified in resenting and protesting against it....There is a very vital distinction, however, between a government using administrative action to protect a home market and using it to help its nationals in their competitive struggle in the world market. No country has any natural right to more than equal opportunity in the world market--and the nationals of every country may reasonably claim to have as much as that. This is why action of a national government in this sphere is always resented, and is likely to be resented increasingly. Yet nearly every country is taking action of this kind in one form or another. It may be direct subsidies for export; it may be ingeniously devised scales or methods of taxation; it may be special railway rates to the ports; it may be state-aided dumping....Every such action is resented, but there is at present no accepted set of principles which either justifies the resentment or restrains the action...."

Inflation

An editorial in The New Republic for April 26 says: "Wheat, corn, hogs and cotton rise, the dollar falls. During the past week the markets both at home and abroad gave some evidence that speculators expected inflation, and were dealing in anticipation of its supposed effects. In the meantime the inflationary forces in Congress have made a demonstration in force. They moved amendments to the farm bill to remonetize silver, to devalue the dollar, to issue bond money. They did not succeed at once, because the administration did not want them to do so. But a change of six votes in the Senate would have passed the Wheeler

amendment to the farm bill, remonetizing silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. Is inflation coming? The movement for it is growing with great rapidity. It began to sweep the farmers long ago; debt relief did not come quickly enough for them, and even yet many of them have not benefited from it....Strangely enough, the inflationary movement now has allies where in previous periods of depression it had only enemies. Agrarian influences in this country have never been able to carry inflation against the industrial East and the bankers, and economic theorists of standing were almost unanimously opposed. Now, however, the industrialists and the bankers themselves are so badly scared that many of them are seeking any possible exit, including that of debasing the currency; while numerous economists, some in this country, but even more in Great Britain and Europe, are preaching the desirability of an expanded medium of exchange in some form or other... The administration, however, wants to use public works only as a means of priming the pump, and is reported to be considering a plan of stimulating borrowing by private industries under public regulation which will expand production on a guaranteed basis. We do not yet know enough about this plan to comment upon it, but in so far as it involves careful planning and control which can reduce prices as well as raise them, and which can stop expansion before it goes too far, it is undoubtedly preferable to a blanket inflation. We need a selective treatment of prices and costs, which will reduce some and increase others rather than raising all. And a rapidly enlarged production of everything at once, based on credit and on profits swelling without limit, would lead us merely to another 1929....Finally, it can never be repeated too often that any device to increase the amount of purchasing power in use is merely a superficial attack on the ills of a capitalist world. We need to regulate the distribution of income as well as its volume; we need to get the warring factors of production and distribution into harmony, if any revival of prosperity is to be more than a hectic flush of fever preceding another collapse even more serious than that from which we have been suffering."

Money Stand- An editorial in The Business Week for April 26 says:
ards "Wisely, President Roosevelt has served notice on the world that the dollar will be allowed to exchange for other currencies at whatever level the flow of trade and investment may determine.... This is the necessary preliminary to any program for raising domestic prices....and it is the necessary preliminary, also, to international negotiation for betterment of world economic conditions....The President has taken a momentous step, which leads to immediate important effects, and which starts toward greater consequences in the future. Our own judgment is that speculation has overdiscounted the immediate consequences. The dollar is inherently the strongest currency in the world today, on or off gold. That is why releasing it from gold in the world exchange markets will not prove the great boon to commodity prices and to exports which some prophets have insisted. We are not likely to

April 26, 1933.

get, by this one action, the benefits of a cheap currency. The dollar will not depreciate greatly, once the first excitement is over. The United States has a favorable balance of trade--so-called. Even in these bad times, it runs \$300,000,000 a year, which means that 25,000,000 of dollars a month must be purchased by foreigners to pay for goods bought from us--roughly, a million dollars every business day....Beyond that, we hold large investments abroad, not merely government obligations, but industrial stocks and bonds as well. These must be serviced; Europeans, South Americans, Japanese, Canadians, must buy dollars in large amounts to meet interest payments. The dollar, to repeat, is inherently strong....We applaud, then, the first move in the administration's program to raise prices--not because we believe this one move will accomplish all that is desired of it, but because it is positive action in the right direction...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

April 25.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$7.25; cows, good \$3 to \$3.50; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.50; vealers, good and choice \$4.25 to \$5.25; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.10; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4 to \$4.10; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.05; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.15 to \$5.65.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 69 7/8¢ to 70 7/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 68 7/8¢ to 69 7/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 66¢ to 67 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 65 1/2 to 67¢; St. Louis 73¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 77¢ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 70¢; St. Louis 76¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 56¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 60 1/2¢ to 63 1/2¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 63 1/2¢ to 66 1/2¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 44 7/8 to 45 7/8¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 29 1/2 to 30 1/2¢; Kansas City 36¢ to 37¢; St. Louis 37¢ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City 37¢ to 38¢; St. Louis 40 1/2¢; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 32¢ to 32 1/2¢; Kansas City 36¢ to 37¢; Chicago 37 1/2¢; St. Louis 38¢ to 38 1/2¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 31¢ to 31 1/2¢; Kansas City 35¢ to 36 1/2¢; Chicago 36 1/2¢ to 37 1/4¢; St. Louis 36 1/2 to 37¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 21 1/8 to 21 5/8¢; Kansas City 24 3/4¢; Chicago 25 3/4¢ to 26 1/4¢; St. Louis 26¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 20 3/8¢ to 20 7/8¢; Kansas City 24 1/4¢; Chicago 24 3/4¢ to 25¢; St. Louis 25 3/4¢; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 52¢ to 54¢; Chicago 56¢ to 60¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.36 to \$1.37.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3-\$4.25 per double-head barrel in the East. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1.25-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 95¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 48¢-50½¢ unofficial f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 72½¢-77½¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢-52¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions \$1-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack, U.S. Commercial, in consuming centers; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Raymondville Section. Midwestern yellow varieties in 50-pound sacks 25¢-75¢ in city markets. North Carolina various varieties of strawberries \$3-\$4 per 32-quart crate in terminal markets; auction sales \$1.50-\$4.35 f.o.b. Chadbourn. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.25-\$2.15 per 1½-bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas Round type \$2-\$2.25 per crate of approximately 80 pounds in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Rio Grande Valley points. New York Rhode Island Greening apples, No.1, 2½ inches, \$1.25; McIntosh \$1.62½ per bushel basket in New York City; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. for Baldwins at Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point to 7.42¢ per pound. On the same day last season the price was 5.78¢ for 9 markets. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 7.46¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 7.40¢.

Wholesale prices fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23¢; 91 score, 23¢; 90 score, 23¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 13½ to 13½¢; Young Americas, 13½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 16½ to 17½¢; Standards, 15½ to 16¢; Firsts, 14 to 14½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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U. S. Department of Agriculture
1933

Vol. XLIX, No. 23

Section 1

April 27, 1933.

THE INFLATION

BILL

The press today says: "Unlimited coinage of silver at a sliding gold ratio to be fixed by Presidential proclamation was added to the Moley-Thomas-Pittman inflation measure in the Senate yesterday. The vote was 41 to 26, forecasting passage of the currency and credit expansion section today. This would virtually complete Senate action on the administration's omnibus farm bill. Under a unanimous consent agreement recorded immediately before adjournment last evening, the Senate will meet at noon today, proceed under unlimited debate until 2 o'clock and then continue under a special order limiting debate to fifteen minutes by any one senator on the bill and all amendments, until a final vote is reached. Under this arrangement adoption of the inflation measure appears assured before nightfall...."

INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

J. F. Essary, writing in today's Baltimore Sun, says: "As the international conversations of the last five days passed into their second stage, following the departure yesterday of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, certain important conclusions reached by the statesmen participating were allowed to become known.... All the issues which will be dealt with at London have not been disposed of here even in a preliminary way, but an accord has been reached between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald upon those propositions: That the Geneva disarmament conference should come to an end if possible, before the London conference opens. That if necessary to get a result from Geneva some sort of consultative pact will be provided for. That war debts must have a part in the economic conference proceedings, although previously ruled off the agenda. That in all probability a moratorium on war-debt payments of six months will be found to be necessary. That international stabilization of all currencies is imperatively necessary. That until this stabilization is achieved moderation of trade restrictions, tariffs, quotas, etc., cannot be assured. These conclusions, it is well understood, have been laid by the President before M. Herriot, the French envoy, and with some of them the French statesman is in entire accord, although reserving final judgment until his Government is fully informed regarding the conversations in Washington...."

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE RE- VISION

Almost complete abolition of the present Federal employment service and creation in its stead of an organization fashioned along the lines of the Wagner bill pocket-vetoed two years ago by President Hoover was announced yesterday by Secretary Frances Perkins, according to an A.P. dispatch. The report says: "Miss Perkins said the service had 'proved to be too unsatisfactory to warrant its continuance.' The offices of the veterans' and farm labor divisions will be continued for the present, with records of the other offices scattered over the country transferred immediately to State and local authorities...."

TREASURY OFFERING CLOSED

The Treasury Department Tuesday closed its books on its offering of \$500,000,000 in three-year notes, says the press.

Section 2

Business

Conditions

The following summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for the months of March and April is issued by the Federal Reserve Board: "Production and distribution of commodities, which declined during the latter part of February and the early part of March, increased after the middle of the month. The return flow of currency to the reserve banks, which began with the reopening of banks on March 13, continued in April. Following the announcement by the President on April 19 that the issuance of licenses for the export of gold would be suspended, the value of foreign currencies in terms of the dollar advanced considerably, and there was increased activity in the commodity and security markets. Production at factories and mines decreased from February to March, contrary to seasonal tendency, and the board's seasonally adjusted index declined from 64 percent of the 1923-25 average to 60 percent, compared with a low level of 58 percent in July 1932. At steel mills there was a decline in activity from an average of 20 percent of capacity in February to 15 percent in March, followed by an increase to more than 20 percent for the month of April, according to trade reports. In the automobile industry where there was also a sharp contraction in output when the banks were closed, there was a rapid increase after the reopening of banks. From February to March, production in the food and cotton textile industries showed little change in volume; activity in the woollen industry declined sharply, and there was a reduction in daily average output at shoe factories. At lumber mills activity increased from the low rate of February, while output of bituminous coal declined by a substantial amount. The volume of factory employment and payrolls showed a considerable decline from the middle of February to the middle of March. Comprehensive figures on developments since the reopening of banks are not yet available. Value of construction contracts awarded in the first quarter, as reported by the F.W.Dodge Corporation, was smaller than in the last quarter of 1932 by about one-third. Volume of freight-car loadings, on a daily average basis, declined from February to March by about 7 percent, reflecting in large part a substantial reduction in shipments of coal. Shipments of miscellaneous freight and merchandise, which usually increase at this season, declined in the early part of March and increased after the middle of the month. Department store sales, which had declined sharply in the latter part of February and in the first half of March, increased rapidly after the reopening of banks...."

Corn Prices

An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for April 12 says: "An advance of more than 100 percent in the value of corn on the farms, in the past three months, is particularly significant, especially this year, when there is more than a billion bushels of corn left in the communities where it was produced. Local elevators in surplus areas now are paying more than twice as much as they offered last December. In central Missouri, where a surplus has been produced, farmers are refusing 25 cents

a bushel. In other areas, where the demand for feeding purposes exceeds the supply, prices range from 30 to 40 cents a bushel. This is quite different from occasional reports of sales at 10 cents a bushel or less in Iowa last fall. Low values have stimulated the use of corn on the farms where it was produced, encouraged some speculative feeding of livestock, and resulted in an increased volume of exports....This increase of 15 cents a bushel represents an increase in potential wealth of 150 million dollars for the corn still in farmers' hands. The amount of corn in elevators and at central points in proportion to the total supply is small; hence, any price advance is of direct benefit to producers. With wheat the situation at this time of the year is reversed, as the major portion of the crop is in the possession of the trade, rather than the producer."

Farm Credit An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for April 15 says: Adminis- "The first major operation of President Roosevelt in reorganiza- tration ing agencies of the Federal Government was to dispose of boards and commissions that have been administering farm loan activities and place them together under one responsible head, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. This action should be well received. These lending agencies, like Topsy, just grew, and rambled all over the Nation with interminable loose ends and cross purposes....Congress ap- parently never had enough confidence in any lending agency it created to place administrative authority in it when a new plan of loans was created. It was easier to create another board or commission, and in consequence, a lot of new jobs. The whole scheme was so disorganized and complex that farmers could not know who, or when, or how to approach. Also, when a prospective borrower was turned down in one quarter, he promptly proceeded to another until he had run the gauntlet of them all. To over- come that situation certainly is a commendable move. The next encouraging fact is that Mr. Morgenthau is a man of genuine sympathy with the needs of agriculture and he has outstanding business ability. We believe he will handle the job well."

Food An A. P. dispatch April 26 says: "Man's existence on Formation earth may depend at least in part on formaldehyde, which was in Soil pictured before the National Academy of Science April 25 as play- ing an important part in formation of food from the soil by plants....The discovery about formaldehyde was reported by Dr. Fred Allison, of Alabama Polytechnic Institute. He said that formaldehyde had been detected within the cells of algae, which are primitive forms of plants. This is believed to indicate that formation of formaldehyde is one step in the little under- stood progress by which plants manufacture carbohydrates or food products out of minerals in the soil. The process is believed to be aided by the action of sunlight on chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of plants."

Money Operations An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for April 25 says: "Most significant in the Treasury offering of \$500,000,000 or more of 2 7/8 percent three-year notes, to be available in denominations as small as \$100, is its relation to the uncompleted task of rehabilitating our banking machinery. Next to that comes its relation to the outline of monetary policy as contained in the Thomas finance amendment to the farm relief bill. Probably third in importance is its character as an anti-hoarding measure, though it is evident that all these purposes are connected with one another through their bearing upon what is connoted by the only too familiar phrase, 'the restoration of confidence.' To the extent that the new issue can be influenced to flow into the hands of investors, including nonbanking institutions, its sale will reverse the three-year-old process of gorging the banks with Government paper to keep the Government going and will at the same time afford greater scope and effectiveness to the broad 'open market' operations contemplated in the first section of the pending finance bill. Assuming that investors absorb the new issue liberally and that simultaneously or soon after the reserve banks begin buying Governments in the open market in quantity, an important beginning will have been made upon liquidating the huge volume of Government obligations now held by banks of deposit. It was recently around \$9,000,000,000; the progressive partial transformation of that holding into cash or deposit money will augment the logical pressure upon commercial banks to lend or invest their unemployed funds. This is an essential part of the task of bringing the banks back to their normal functioning in production and distribution. And this is part also of the 'reflation' now in such popular demand; to the extent that it 'works' it will lessen whatever temptation there may be upon the administration to use the outright inflationary devices included in the pending finance bill if it becomes law. It should not escape notice that whereas administration forces are asking the grant of extraordinary powers which include discretion to inflate the currency and manipulate the reserve uses of gold, the Treasury is shaping its operations to promote the expansion of bank credits independently of currency inflation. So far as it goes, here is an earnest of sound money inclinations on the part of the administration...."

Packer Profits The Chicago correspondent of The Wall St. Journal says in the April 24 issue: "Profits for the meat packers--which so suddenly evaporated last summer--are now on their way back. The general inflation of values is slowly carrying operations back to the profit side in the industry as a whole. Some of the more favorably situated companies already have stepped profits ahead of a year ago for the first six months of operations. Where there have been losses these have been relatively small and, certainly, considerably less than depreciation charges. The advancing prices appear now to have but one restraining influence, namely the resistance to them of consumers. This is a natural result of the limited buying power of the public and cannot be overcome until that buying power is increased. But the return

of higher prices is in itself much of the restorative of purchasing power in that when rising prices forecast a continued upward movement there is a tendency to increase expenditures and reduce savings...."

Section 3

Department of

Agriculture

An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for April 15 says: "No administration has ever made the effort to keep the people informed as to what it is doing as the new administration at Washington is doing. Beginning with President Roosevelt's presentation of the banking situation directly to the people, the policy of frankness has pervaded many of the Federal departments. No department has gone to greater lengths in this respect than the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Wallace and Assistant Secretary Tugwell are at the microphone nearly every day detailing progress of farm legislation. The National Farm and Home Hour has proved an admirable method of bringing these frank statements of progress and policy directly to the farm audience. Both the administration and the radio chains which make this possible are to be commended; the administration, because it knows public support is necessary for the extraordinary steps it is taking, and the chains for the service they are rendering."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm

Products

April 26.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$7.25; cows, good \$3 to \$3.75; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.75; vealers, good and choice \$4.25 to \$5.50; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$3.90 to \$4; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$3.95 to \$4.05; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$3.85 to \$4; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3 to \$3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 70 1/8 to 71 1/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 69 1/8¢ to 70 1/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 65¢ to 66¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 64 1/2 to 65 1/2¢; Chicago 70¢ to 70 1/4¢; St. Louis 72¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 75 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 64 1/2 to 70 1/2¢; St. Louis 74 1/2¢ to 75¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 56¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 60 1/4¢ to 63 1/4¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 63 1/4¢ to 66 1/4¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 44 3/4¢ to 45 3/4¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 29¢ to 30¢; Kansas City 34 3/4¢ to 36 1/4¢; Chicago 37¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 35 3/4¢ to 36 1/2¢; No.2 white, Kansas City 36 1/4 to 37 3/4¢; St. Louis 39 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 31 1/2 to 32¢; Kansas City 34 3/4 to 36 1/4¢; Chicago 37¢ to 38¢; St. Louis 37 1/2 to 37 3/4¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 30 1/2¢ to 31¢; Kansas City 34 1/4 to 35 3/4¢; Chicago 36 1/4¢ to 37¢;

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

St. Louis $36\frac{1}{4}$ to $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No. 2 white oats, Minneapolis $21\frac{3}{4}$ to $22\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Kansas City $24\frac{1}{2}$ to $24\frac{3}{4}\phi$ (Nom.); Chicago $25\frac{1}{2}$ to 26ϕ ; St. Louis $25\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No. 3 white, Minneapolis $20\frac{3}{4}$ to $21\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Kansas City $23\frac{3}{4}$ to $24\frac{1}{4}\phi$ (Nom.); Chicago $24\frac{1}{2}$ to $25\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 25ϕ ; Special No. 2 barley, Minneapolis 51ϕ to 53ϕ ; Chicago 56ϕ to 60ϕ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis $\$1.33\frac{3}{4}$ to $\$1.35\frac{3}{4}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes $\$2.75$ -\$4.25 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; $\$2.50$ f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs $\$1.25$ -\$1.50 per 50-pound sacks in a few cities with f.o.b. sales 80ϕ - 90ϕ at Lower Valley Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 95ϕ -\$1.20 per 100 pounds in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 70ϕ - 75ϕ carlot sales in Chicago; 50ϕ - 52ϕ f.o.b. Stevens Point. North Carolina various varieties of strawberries $\$3.50$ -\$5 per 32-quart crate in terminal markets; $\$2$ -\$4.85 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage $\$1.50$ -\$2.15 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in city markets. Texas Round type fair quality $\$2$ -\$2.25 per lettuce crate in Chicago; $\$1.10$ -\$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Valley Points. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, $\$1$ -\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 60ϕ - 70ϕ f.o.b. Raymondville. Midwestern sacked yellow varieties 25ϕ - 75ϕ in city markets. New York Baldwin apples, No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches minimum, $\$1$ -\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ and McIntosh $\$1.25$ -\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in nine markets (holiday in Savannah) declined 3 points to 7.39ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the average of ten markets stood at 5.91ϕ . May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 7.47ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 7.42ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $21\frac{3}{4}\phi$; 91 score, $21\frac{3}{4}\phi$; 90 score, $21\frac{3}{4}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, $13\frac{1}{4}$ to $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Standards, $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 16ϕ ; Firsts, $14\frac{1}{4}\phi$. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in 1933. ★
economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIX, No. 24

Section 1

April 28, 1933.

INFLATION
LEGISLATION

The press today says: "Authority for the President to decrease the gold content of the dollar by 50 percent was voted by the Senate yesterday, 53 to 35, the administration's inflation program thus meeting its most severe test. Despite a limitation on debate, however, the Senate failed to reach a vote on the soldier bonus question, which was tossed into the controversy yesterday; leaders now hope that another day will see the conclusion of the whole inflation matter in the Senate. An argument against the inflation amendment to the farm relief bill, delivered by Senator Glass, marked yesterday's session...."

RETIREMENT
LEGISLATION

The press today reports: "The House deficiencies appropriations subcommittee yesterday decided to make $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent deductions from annuities paid 30-year Federal employees under retirements authorized in the pending independent offices supply bill. Modifying the original Budget Bureau recommendation, making separation from the service mandatory after 30 years, the subcommittee determined to leave retirements to the direction of the administrative heads of departments. Deductions would be made from annuities of retired employees at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent until the retired worker reached the age specified for his class under the retirement act, 60, 63 or 68....The mechanics of the procedure, including selection of employees for retirement, whether on the basis of efficiency or health considerations or both, would be left to the determination of department heads. The language was so phrased that retired employees might be called back into the service if needed, with the proviso that annuities cease during the period of reemployment...."

DOUGLAS ON
CURRENCY

A New York dispatch today reports that Lewis W. Douglas, Federal Budget Director, pledged in an address last night that the national budget would be balanced, that the Government's credit would remain unimpaired and that uncontrolled inflation would be prevented. He spoke before a dinner of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, New York.

IOWA FARMER
DEFIANCE

An A.P. dispatch today from Le Mars, Iowa, states that a crowd of more than 100 farmers yesterday dragged District Judge Charles C. Bradley from his courtroom, slapped him, carried him blindfolded in a truck to a cross-roads a mile from Le Mars, put a rope around his neck, choked him until he was only partly conscious. The abduction occurred after the judge had refused to swear he would sign no more farm mortgage foreclosures.

NEW YORK
MILK

An Albany dispatch today says: "The Milk Control Board announced yesterday that it was preparing a new set of minimum retail prices for cities and villages outside Greater New York and the Counties of Westchester, Suffolk, Nassau and Rockland. The board expects to issue the new regulations today or Saturday...."

Section 2

Building Operations The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor received reports of building operations from 750 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over. According to these reports there was a decrease of nine-tenths of 1 percent in indicated expenditures for total building operations. This is against the seasonal trend, as normally there is an increase in building operations comparing March with February. Comparing March, 1933, with February, 1933, there was an increase of 42.4 percent in the number of residential buildings, but a decrease of 8.6 percent in the indicated expenditures for this type of building. New nonresidential buildings increased 45.2 percent in number but decreased 22.5 percent in estimated cost. The number of additions, alterations, and repairs showed an increase of 71.3 percent, while indicated expenditures for this type of building operations increased 47.4 percent. The number of building operations increased 64.0 percent, although there was a decrease of nine-tenths of 1 percent in indicated expenditures. During March, 1933, 2,277 family dwelling units were provided in new buildings. This is an increase of 29.4 percent as compared with February. Comparing permits issued in 340 identical cities having a population of 25,000 or over in March, 1933, and March, 1932, there was a decrease of 55.7 percent in the number and a decrease of 60.8 percent in indicated expenditures for new residential buildings. New nonresidential buildings decreased 33.9 percent in number and 67.7 percent in estimated cost.

Clover Mites

Nature (London) for April 15 says: "Clover mites (*Bryobia proetiosa*) live amongst grass and upon the twigs and foliage of many fruit trees. In late autumn the females deposit eggs which hatch in spring, and during April the newly hatched individuals have been known to invade dwelling houses in enormous numbers. In such a case investigated by the writer in 1929, the mites appeared on the outer wall of a house near Edinburgh, on the window sills, and within the house upon the woodwork of the window and shutters, in such numbers that although each mite is less than a millimetre in length, their presence attracted the notice of the householder and was regarded by her as disturbing and troublesome. The house was recently built and the explanation of the invasion was that close to it was a grass plot, part of the original pasture field in which the site had been chosen. The invasion lasted several weeks, but the thorough spraying of the grass plot with an insecticide put an end to the plague. In the United States there are records of large numbers of clover mites invading houses, but there the invasions have taken place in the autumn."

Flour Tax

An editorial in Modern Miller for April 22 says: "The Modern Miller has on good authority that the flour tax may be deferred and in fact abandoned. We believe this will come to pass if inflation holds up. Wheat prices are sensational higher. Bakers seem to have been divided in regard to anticipating higher prices. There was very heavy flour buying a short

April 28, 1933.

time ago and then a lull. Some bakers looked at short crop and inflation; others saw only big wheat supplies and a new crop in sight. With these opposing factors, wheat at this writing has made the sensational advance of 22¢ in two months, after two years of downward trend. If the flour tax is imposed, rules and regulations for the protection of processors may accompany the tax. It may mean that flour contracts will be limited to a 90-day period, with carrying charges against the purchases when not ordered out. Terms of payment for flour under the tax may be cash against delivery. Arrival drafts are not deemed sufficient protection to the processor who must advance the tax and make collections. Then guaranteeing against declines in price, rebates and various concessions to buyers may be prohibited. The retail baker who bought his full month's supply of flour ahead to avoid the tax and get the benefit of higher flour prices found a quicker benefit through the inflation of commodity values....At this writing the sentiment is bullish despite enormous profit taking in wheat. Never in the history of the trade, in peace times, has the market shown such rapid and sensational action. In forty-five days Farm Board stabilization wheat has been liquidated, Red Cross flour distributions ended and wheat prices advanced 22¢ after nearly two years of downward trend. All of this is the direct work of a new administration and if one studies the events they appear in the form of miracles."

Foreign
Trade
Decline

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for April 27 says: "It is to be assumed that in the Washington conversations international trade is being given a great deal of consideration for it is one of the major questions to be discussed in the later international conference. Just how important it is to the United States can be visualized by perusal of the recent compilation of the value and volume of our export and import trade for the past year from the Department of Commerce. Taking all merchandise exports together, the volume was 40.7 percent less than the average of the five years 1927-1931. Comparing 1932 with 1931 the quantity of all exports was 22.4 percent less than in the preceding year. Such an abrupt decline, equal to about half that of the previous five years, which of itself was alarmingly severe, is something that calls for more than passing notice. If the decline is allowed to go unchecked our export trade will soon join the great auk and the dodo. In value the exports for 1932 were 33.5 percent less than those of 1931, and 62.6 percent less than the average of the five years 1927-1931. The average export price in 1932 was 15 percent less than in 1931 and 36 percent below the five-year average before referred to. Prices and greatly reduced sales together contributed to make the total value of our exports the smallest since 1910, when the population was much smaller than now. It is impossible to go through the list of principal exports and show the declines in value in 1932 as compared with the average of the five years ending with 1931, but a few examples will suffice. Raw cotton is our greatest export commodity and last year the decline in it was 48.3 percent. The

automobile industry needs no explanation of its importance in the labor and raw material markets, and exports of that industry were off 79.4 percent. Gasoline and other petroleum products, the second largest items of the export trade, declined 63 percent; leaf tobacco, now standing fourth in importance, was off 53 percent; agricultural machinery 89.9 and sewing machines 50.7 percent. It is no satisfaction to learn that some other countries have suffered still more. All of these countries are customers of ours and our interest is in their prosperity, not their poverty...."

International Trade An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for April 19 says: "International trade is of vital importance to farmers. If we are destined to accept the domestic market as an outlet for agricultural production it will be necessary to eliminate one-fourth of our lands used for the production of wheat, one-half of that planted to cotton, one-third of the tobacco acreage and approximately one-fifth of the corn which is marketed in foreign lands in the form of hams, bacon and lard. The Midwest, where corn, wheat and cotton are the dominating crops, should be particularly interested in regaining the trade which has been lost in recent years. Agricultural exports declined 25 percent in the last fiscal year and 60 percent in the last two years. In the first six months of the present fiscal year they show a further decline of one-third....At the preliminary meeting of the Central States Conference held in Topeka, Kans., last week, it was decided to hold a series of local and State conferences to stress the importance of reopening foreign trade channels and the necessity of tariff adjustment. These will be followed by a general conference late in the year. Unless foreign trade can be re-established it will be necessary to reorganize entirely the system of farming that now prevails by a permanent reduction in the acreage under cultivation, which will be accompanied by further unemployment as well as reduction in land values...."

Tennessee Plan Benton Mackaye, writing under the title, "Tennessee--Seed of a National Plan" in Survey Graphic for May, says: "....President Roosevelt has spread it out from a dam to a river to a region; from the Muscle Shoals dam to the Tennessee River to the Appalachian Region. He has done more--he has related a local project to a national emergency; he has sown the seed of that 'national planning' announced in his inauguration speech....The Roosevelt plan....will also, if rightly handled, result in swapping the cultures not the crudities, of mountaineer and metropolitan. The Roosevelt plan has a decided cultural aspect but we shall consider first its purely physical side. This consists in conserving certain natural resources--forests, soils, waters; and these are all involved in the control and use of one of them--namely, the flow of water. In the control and use of water flow there are three chief classes of public works; river regulation works; power lines; maintenance of forest cover....There is another practical point to bear in mind. It applies especially

to power lines and the town-building which naturally goes with them....The Tennessee Valley project sows the seed of a national plan for the country's redevelopment. The control and use of water flow within said valley spreads inevitably to those adjoining; control of water flow begets control of population flow, and the regulated river begets the regulated highway. Within a day's ride of the Appalachian valleys live half the people of America. Further steps--in the Mississippi valleys and beyond--where the other half of America lives--must in due course carry on the national evolution conceived in the Roosevelt statesmanship."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products April 27.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$7.25; cows, good \$3 to \$3.75; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.75; vealers, good and choice \$4.25 to \$5.50; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$3.60 to \$4; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$3.90 to \$4; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$3.80 to \$3.95; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3 to \$3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$5.85.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 64¢ to 65¢; St. Louis 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 64¢ to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 74¢ to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 55¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 59 5/8 to 62 5/8¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 62 5/8¢ to 65 5/8¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 43 1/8¢ to 44 1/8¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Chicago 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 36¢ to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City 36¢ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 40¢; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 31¢ to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Chicago 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 37¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 30¢ to 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 21 3/8 to 21 7/8¢; Kansas City 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ (Nom.); Chicago 24 7/8¢ to 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 20 3/8¢ to 20 7/8¢; Kansas City 24¢; Chicago 24¢ to 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 50¢ to 52¢; Chicago 56¢ to 60¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.31 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.33 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$2.75-\$4 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; \$2.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs \$1-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in city markets;

80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 90¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in the East; $45\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ -48¢ f.o.b. unofficial at Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 70¢-75¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢ f.o.b. Steven's Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, \$1-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Raymondville and 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. North Carolina various varieties of strawberries \$3.50-\$4 per 32-quart crate in Baltimore; auction sales \$2-\$4.50 f.o.b. at Chadbourn. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.90-\$2.50 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities. Texas round type \$2-\$2.50 per crate in midwestern cities; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Lower Valley points. New York McIntosh apples, No. 1 $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches minimum, \$1.50-\$1.75; Baldwins \$1.05-\$1.85 and Spys \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points to 7.36¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.82¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 7.43¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 7.38¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $22\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$; 91 score, 22¢; 90 score, 22¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$; Young Americas, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$; Standards, 16 to $16\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$; Firsts, $14\frac{3}{4}$ to 15¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 25

Section 1

April 29, 1933.

SENATE PASSES

FARM BILL

The Senate yesterday evening, by a vote of 64 to 20, approved the administration's farm-relief currency-inflation bill, according to the press today. The report says: "In an overwhelming response to the administration's recommendations, the Senate yesterday adopted the Thomas inflation amendment to the farm relief bill and then quickly passed the farm relief measure itself, after voting down the resurrected proposal for immediate payment of the veterans' bonus. Meanwhile, the Senate adopted an amendment to the Thomas amendment, sponsored by Senator Hayden and approved by the administration, permitting the acceptance of as much as \$200,000,000 of silver, at a maximum rate of 50 cents an ounce, in payments on the war debts....

"The bill will go before the House Monday. That body has passed the farm relief bill proper and the farm mortgage relief sections as separate bills. It has not yet considered the inflation measure, which originated in the Senate.... The bill now incorporates three alternative plans for giving direct relief to agriculture, a program of refinancing farm mortgages at interest rates of $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent, and the inflation amendment...."

POINTS IN THE BILL

The New York Times today says: "The farm relief bill, as

passed by the Senate, ... is divided into three parts, providing:

The President and the Secretary of Agriculture are authorized to use one or all of three methods to raise farm values as follows:

1. Domestic Allotment—To determine the consumption of wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, dairy products, tobacco, rice and beet and cane sugar; to license producers and processors so that only domestic consumption requirements shall be sold in the domestic market at prices equal generally to the average in 1909-1914, and to collect a tax from processors to pay the cost. 2. To lease marginal lands and withdraw from production sufficient acreage to cut production of agricultural commodities to domestic needs. 3. To guarantee cost of production to farmers.

"To refinance through voluntary arrangements with mortgagors farm mortgages at interest rates of $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent through the issuance of bonds, the interest of which would be guaranteed by the Government.

"Authorizing the President to use three methods of raising the dollar values of commodities. 1. By increasing Federal Reserve credits by a maximum of \$3,000,000,000. 2. By issuing up to \$3,000,000,000 of Treasury notes, secured not by gold, but solely by the credit of the United States. This money would be used to buy back Government securities. 3. Devaluing the gold content of the dollar by as much as 50 percent, with additional authorization for the President to establish, at his discretion, a fixed ratio of silver to gold and to provide for the unlimited coinage of silver at that ratio."

IOWA TROOPS RULE RIOT AREAS

A Le Mars, Iowa, dispatch today says: "Martial law was es-

tablished at Le Mars yesterday under a proclamation by Governor Clyde Herring and the arrival of 250 National Guardsmen as a result of the attack Thursday on District Court Judge C.C. Bradley by farmers who demanded that he refuse to sign foreclosure papers...."

Section 2

Denmark's Example An editorial in The Dairy Record for April 12 says: "Danish dairy farmers, news dispatches tell us, are rigidly culling their herds as a means of eliminating overproduction. Already they have destroyed some 10,000 cattle (and burned the carcasses so that they will not add to the surplus of meat) and will do away with approximately 50,000 more within the year. Inasmuch as the production of Danish cows averages not far from double what it is in this country, it seems inconceivable that American farmers should hope to work their way out of their present situation by continuing to milk the hundreds of thousands, nay millions, of low-producing cows cluttering up the farms of this country. The mere presence of those cows is the greatest deterrent to an advance in prices today. As long as they exist they hold potentialities for increased production which hang like a pall over the markets. The farmer may feel that as long as he has them he can always increase the amount of his cream check, which is true, but they also have the effect of increasing the amount of his losses. Even relatively favorable dairy prices which make it possible for the farmer to buy seventy-five percent more grain with a pound of butterfat than he could in 1928 cannot offset the losses which he is sustaining by keeping animals that not only do not pay their own way but depress the earnings of every good cow."

Egg Surplus An editorial in Dairy Produce for April 21 says: "The trade did not show any particular concern over the April 1 stock of butter in storage, though it did reveal an increase compared to last year. It has been difficult to find any storage butter to make up for the shortage of fresh, so probably the stocks of storage reported are largely short-held waiting a time for the market to produce a profit. But with eggs there is a great deal of concern because of the very large excess over stocks a year ago. That excess, April 1, was over a million cases, an amount that has created a scare that will continue through the season. To the surprise of most everybody concerned the active storing gives no sign of decreasing except as the crop of eggs decreases. Last week was generally regarded as the flush of egg production. Its appearance is earlier than a year ago, and this fact has been an influence in sustaining the market, the belief being that when the storing season is over the excess will be much less alarming. Regardless of supply, the fact remains that the very large interests have been heavy storers of eggs since the season opened and have not slackened their interest. A big part of the eggs is, therefore, in strong hands, and it is claimed that a great many more than the usual number of outsiders are holding storage eggs. Good money was made on eggs stored last year and the storing cost for the two years to date is practically the same. It isn't the price that is causing alarm this year, but the excess in storage compared to a year ago. Those who have gone in for heavy storing are no doubt counting on better times and less unemployment than last year to improve consumptive demand. Prospective inflation also is mentioned as a reason for their confidence that going out prices will be higher."

Employer Relief Experience An editorial in American Fertilizer for April 8 says: "...The B. F. Goodrich Co., of Akron, Ohio, in order to assist their employees whose income had been reduced by shorter working schedules, leased a farm of about 200 tillable acres, on which about 750 men from the Goodrich plant put in an average of one day a week for twenty-five weeks. Instead of dividing the land into individual plots, vegetables were grown in large scale production, and the resulting crops were divided among the workers in proportion to the time put in on the farm. For his twenty-five days' labor, each worker received vegetables which had a value of \$40 at current market prices, sufficient to supply a small family for more than half a year. Such items as 22 bushels of potatoes, 127 pounds of cabbage, 98 pounds of tomatoes, 76 pounds of turnips were a welcome addition to the winter's provisions...."

Lumber Exports An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for April 12 says: "According to reports in the office of the deputy collector of customs, Jacksonville, shipments of lumber from Jacksonville for the month of March reached the highest point within a year. The demand for Florida lumber has continued high for some time past, and the total of 3,727,000 feet going out last month was the highest since March, 1932. The lumber exports for March, 1933, showed a gain of nearly 800,000 feet over the report of February. For the three months of the present year the total is now indicated at 9,506,000 feet. Florida continues to supply a great part of the lumber export for the country, and the lumber interests have been encouraged to hold production to a reasonable point. Florida's forests and the lumber industry remain one of the State's great resources...."

Michigan Agriculture An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for April 15 says: "While the outlook for Michigan agriculture during 1933, as discussed on another page, does not offer a quick return to much better times in the immediate future it has some interesting and valuable points. It indicates the soundness of diversification. Because of this very thing Michigan farmers have suffered less than their one-crop neighbors of other States. And they will note the effects of any recovery before others for the same reason. It shows the fortunate position of Michigan farmers because of their location near several of the larger markets. Lower transportation costs as a result of this nearness enable them to sell at a more favorable price than the farmer who is further away. Also, there are certain crops they can get to market in better condition. It proves that the Michigan farmer has a sound program, one to which he can wisely stick."

National Forests An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for April 24 says: "The activities of the 'forest army' recently enrolled for emergency reconstruction work have aroused a new interest in the general subject of reforestation and construction; and it is worth noting that a survey made by the United States Forest Service urges that public agencies should in the

near future acquire two hundred twenty-four million acres of additional forest land. Whatever may be the comparative merits of public and private ownership in other fields, it is fairly clear that to put through an intelligent, large-scale forest conservation program the Government must own a vast acreage of forest land. In the very nature of things, the long-range and all-inclusive plans necessary for such a program cannot be evolved when ownership of the land involved is split up among a great number of individuals....Some adequate plan must be provided soon if new national forest areas are ever realized on an adequate scale."

Prune Marketing An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for March 9 says: "Prune growers of California, tired of dumping their crop haphazardly into an indifferent market, organized their forces co-operatively and started an aggressive advertising campaign. The results were surprisingly good. Along with their alert program for marketing dried prunes, they are promoting canned prunes, prune juice and sieved prunes sold in cans. For this use the fruit is cooked and the pulp put through rollers. It has proved popular for ice cream making, pies and puddings."

DAILY DIGEST

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★ MAY 15 1933 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 26

Section 1

May 1, 1933.

IN CONGRESS

The Associated Press today says: "A Democratic Congress will drive for final action this week on the administration's gigantic farm-relief mortgage-refinancing-inflation bill to clear the way for President Roosevelt's proposals for a broad public works-employment measure, railroad rehabilitation and power to negotiate reciprocal tariffs with foreign nations. House Democratic leaders gave notice yesterday they would resort to every means to speed the farm relief bill to conference today after forcing a vote on the inflation provision--the parliamentary situation permitting. They expressed hope of an early agreement with the Senate to make the bill law and rush it into operation...."

CHICAGO BOARD

AND BILL A Chicago dispatch April 30 states that President Peter B. Carey pledged the full cooperation of the Chicago Board of Trade April 29 to the Department of Agriculture in its effort to aid agriculture under the new relief bill. The pledge was contained in a telegram to President Roosevelt.

R.F.C. LOANS

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation up to the close of business on April 22 had made cash advances of \$2,260,021,958.92, according to figures made public yesterday by the corporation. Repayments totaling \$464,753,681.59 had been received, leaving a net of \$1,795,268,-277.33 outstanding. The loans are for the period from February 2, 1932, when the corporation was established. (Press, May 1.)

STABILIZATION

WHEAT SOLD Announcement was made April 29 by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of the Federal Farm Board, that at the close of the grain exchanges April 29 all wheat futures held by the Grain Stabilization Corporation had been sold. On March 7, 1933, he announced that the Grain Stabilization Corporation had disposed of all its cash wheat. Offices of the Grain Stabilization Corporation in Chicago will be closed as soon as all the wheat donated by Congress to the American National Red Cross is delivered. The Red Cross has agreed to take the balance of the stabilization relief wheat by August 1, 1933. In taking the final steps to close up the Farm Board's stabilization activities in wheat, which began three years ago, Mr. Morgenthau announced that these operations, plus donations of wheat to the Red Cross by direction of Congress, had resulted in a net loss to the board's revolving fund now estimated at \$184,153,232.40, the exact amount depending upon the liquidation of certain outstanding assets and claims.

MARTIAL LAW

IN IOWA A Le Mars, Iowa, dispatch today states that suspension of all civil courts in Plymouth County, effective today, was ordered yesterday by Col. Glenn C. Haynes, commander of the National Guardsmen on duty in the county, as a result of farmers' riots. By the order, the authority of the district, justice and police courts was suspended indefinitely.

Section 2

Agricultural Bill Com- writing on "An Analysis of the Farm Bill" in Review of Reviews and World's Work for May, says: "...It can hardly be denied that conditions in the agricultural sections of the country, whose people constitute one-fourth of our population, are such as to seriously imperil our national welfare. Falling prices and the consequent increase of the debt burden has been driving the farmer irresistibly to lower economic levels for the past ten years, until he has now reached the stage of desperation. He cannot pay the interest on his mortgage and the mortgage holder doesn't want his farm, with its obligation of taxes and its inability to pay operating expenses. Insurance companies, banks and individuals hold mortgages on our farms amounting to more than nine billion dollars. The prices for farm produce do not justify shipment to market, and railroads are going into receivership. The farmer has ceased to be a consumer of manufactured products and is forced to live off his farm. The plight of the farmer is not only of interest to the farmer. Finance, industry and transportation suffer with him. It is not possible to imagine any scheme of national rehabilitation from which the farmer is excluded or in which he does not play a determining part. There is further justification for granting unusual authority to the administration in the fact that agriculture is our basic industry. I am one of that not inconsiderable number of persons who believes that buying power in the hands of the farmer is the quickest and surest means of restoring our national prosperity. Prosperity doesn't have its beginnings in New York or the large urban centers of the East. It may become visible there, because of its concentration. The stock market may register it. We may be able to count the number of men at work, car loadings, factory output, etc., but if we look into the matter closely, we will see that some months previously there was an evidence of prosperity in the thousands of towns and villages throughout the United States. These little rivulets trickled into the larger cities of the agricultural area and then in greater volume into the manufacturing and commercial capitals. The purchases of the individual farmer may be small, not worthy of statistical notations, but there are six million farms in the United States and some thirty million persons on them and the sum total of their purchases is enormous. His buying power and his indebtedness are, therefore, of the gravest national importance. Today his buying power is nil and his indebtedness is a major financial problem, both of which facts would seem to warrant any economic or political experiment that holds out any fair prospect of success...."

Conference on Wheat The press of April 29 reports: "A conference on wheat in Geneva next month, preliminary to the World Economic Conference, was assured when the State Department informed the League of Nations April 28 of its readiness to designate an American delegate. The aim is to lay the basis for an agreement among the large non-European wheat-exporting countries to curtail wheat acreage within their borders. Power for the United States Government to do this is contained in the farm aid bill pending in

Congress. The governments which are being invited by the League to the wheat session are Canada, Australia and Argentina, in addition to the United States. The meeting is set for May 10, a few days before the economic committee of the League holds its regular session. The plan is for the four-government group to make recommendations to the economic committee and, after action by that body, to have its suggestions referred to the London economic conference as a basis for action...."

Currency Stabiliza- An editorial in The New York Times for April 28 says: tion "The London News-Chronicle published yesterday a comment on one phase of the Washington conversations, cabled from this country by Sir Walter Layton, editor of The Economist. He found in Washington an opinion 'widely prevalent that stabilization (of currencies) would in itself restore confidence and raise prices.' It 'required much patient explanation to convince the Americans that unless the other conditions which have produced the present situation, including political unrest and trade barriers, are removed, we shall get back into the same difficulties as before.' A warning against over-simplification of the whole problem was given several months ago by the committee of experts, Americans included, who drafted a tentative program for the World Conference. Their conclusions did not support the belief, now proclaimed in Congress and elsewhere with all the enthusiasm of a fresh discovery, that in order to restore prosperity it is necessary only to 'revalue' currencies and then 'stabilize' them in some fixed relation to one another. The goal of a stable international monetary standard can be achieved only by removing influences which are at present responsible for instability. Prominent among these are the multitudinous new tariffs, 'quotas' and other trade controls which have made it all but impossible for many nations to settle foreign balances in terms of goods, and thereby put their currencies under a strain too great. Leveling of these barriers would not only encourage the resumption of trade, with a consequent rise in the value of goods whose prices are determined in world markets; it would also do much to 'stabilize' currencies by re-establishing conditions in which stability is normal...."

Gold Standard Drop Herald Walter Lippmann, writing in New York Tribune for April 28 says: "...By going off the gold standard we do not pass from an unmanaged to a managed currency. We pass from a currency managed to preserve a fixed price for gold to one managed to produce and maintain a higher stable average of all prices. That it requires wisdom and courage and technical competence to perform this task is plain. But there is no reason to think that it is impossibly difficult. The attempt to manage the post-war gold standard has proved to be impossibly difficult and is a complete failure. To manage a currency with a view to the price level rather than to the world price of gold has at least this advantage, that if it succeeds we shall have made the one indispensable reform by which a relatively free economic system can be maintained. A social system based on individual judgments of the

future, on contracts which have to be fulfilled in the future, on the interdependence of myriad separate transactions, is unworkable without a reasonably stable medium of payment. If we cannot achieve that, we shall be driven inexorably to an increasing regimentation of our life under centralized dictation. Some persons have expressed doubt as to whether the administration can actually raise the American price level and then maintain it. As to raising the price level there can really be no doubt at all if the purpose is resolutely carried out. The French price level today is four times the pre-war level. The Italian is nearly three times the pre-war level. The British is just about at the pre-war level. Ours has recently been about 13 percent below the pre-war level. How do the French, Italians and British happen to have this position? The answer is that they have at certain critical times managed their currencies with a view to their price levels rather than to the value of gold. What they have done, or are doing, we can do. The fact that we are a creditor nation does not affect the matter. France is a creditor nation. As a matter of fact, precisely because we are a creditor nation with a large gold supply we are in a peculiarly favorable position both to produce and then control a rise in prices. Our action, because of our economic weight in the world, is almost certain to be followed by other countries....That is on the side of our capacity to produce a rise in prices. As for our power to control it, the very fact that we have a creditor position and a great stock of gold gives us all necessary power to stop inflation when a reasonable equilibrium is reached. We undertake our task better equipped to succeed than any nation has ever been."

Tobacco Marketing Board, April 28 issued a statement to correct a misunderstanding which seems to prevail in the tobacco trade as a result of the board's recent announcement of its plan to assist farmers' cooperative marketing associations in the sale of commodities pledged as security back of loans obtained from the Government. The statement says: "The tobacco trade apparently has gained the impression that the Federal Farm Board is to force cooperatives that have money borrowed from the board and other governmental agencies to sell their stocks of tobacco at whatever price they can obtain. On the contrary it is not the intention of the board to cause the dumping of this tobacco on the market but instead to assist the cooperatives in an orderly marketing program. The sale of tobacco, as well as other commodities, is in the hands of the cooperatives. The problem, as stated in the board's announcement of March 30, is to move into consumption commodities owned by cooperatives in such a manner as to return to growers as high a price as possible for their products and at the same time to enable the Government to recover as much as possible of its loans without unduly disturbing the market. In many instances the satisfaction of these loans and the future of the cooperatives depend upon the orderly marketing of these commodities. The board will continue to be guided by this viewpoint in its effort to co-operate with tobacco and other associations in the sale of their stocks now pledged as collateral back of Government loans."

Section 3

Department of

Agriculture National Sphere for May says: "Extraordinary powers are given the Secretary of Agriculture under the Farm Aid Act. So extensive, so far reaching, is his authority as to permit him to dominate the great basic agricultural industry... Certain it is, however, that Secretary Wallace has no desire to become either tyrant or dictator. He expects to hold the reins of authority with a light hand. It is his policy, in putting into effect the provisions of the Act, to make haste slowly. The powers of the Secretary will be invoked sparingly and with utmost caution, at least for a time. Those powers are not mandatory. He can put them into effect, but he is not compelled to do so. The Secretary of Agriculture intends to see first what suasion, the general course of events at home and abroad, the weather and the seasonal influences will do. Full advantage will be taken of each favorable factor, and these will be supplemented by such action as seems advisable under the provisions of the law. Advocates of the farm aid measure see in the Act a mighty factor in the return of prosperity. Opponents declare it visionary and unworkable. President Roosevelt has frankly declared it an experiment. The Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to establish whether it is a successful or unsuccessful experiment...."

 Section 4
 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products April 30.—Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; cows, good \$3 to \$3.75; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$5.75; vealers, good and choice \$4.25 to \$5.50; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Hogs: 160-300 lbs. good and choice \$3.60 to \$3.90; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$3.80 to \$3.90; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$3.70 to \$3.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3 to \$3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.15 to \$5.65.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis $67\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $68\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis $66\frac{3}{4}$ to $67\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City $62\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $63\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 62ϕ to $63\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Chicago 67ϕ ; St. Louis $70\frac{3}{4}\phi$ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis $73\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 62ϕ to 69ϕ (Nom.); Chicago $70\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 73ϕ ; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 53ϕ ; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis $58\frac{1}{4}$ to $61\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth $61\frac{1}{4}$ to $64\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis $41\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $42\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis $26\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $27\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 33ϕ ; Chicago $34\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $35\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 white, Kansas City $34\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $35\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 38ϕ to $38\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 29ϕ to 30ϕ ; Kansas City 33ϕ to $33\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $34\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $35\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $35\frac{1}{2}$ to 36ϕ ; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 28ϕ to 29ϕ ; Kansas City 32ϕ to 33ϕ ; Chicago 34ϕ to $34\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis 35ϕ to $35\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.2

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

white oats, Minneapolis $20\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ to 21¢ ; Kansas City $23\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ to 24¢ ; Chicago $24\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$ to 25¢ ; St. Louis $24\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$; No. 3 white, Minneapolis $19\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ to 20¢ ; Kansas City 23¢ to $23\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$; Chicago $22\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$ to $23\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$; St. Louis 24¢ ; Special No. 2 barley, Minneapolis 48¢ to 51¢ ; Chicago 54¢ to 58¢ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis $\$1.29\frac{3}{4}$ to $\$1.31\frac{3}{4}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes $\$3-\3.75 per double-head barrel in the; $\$2.50$ f.o.b. Hastings. Texas Bliss Triumphs $\$1.10-\1.20 per 50-pound sack, in city markets; $80\text{¢}-85\text{¢}$ f.o.b. Lower Valley Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains $90\text{¢}-\$1.15$ per 100 pounds in eastern cities; $45\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ f.o.b. unofficial at Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $70\text{¢}-75\text{¢}$ carlot sales in Chicago. Louisiana Klondike strawberries $\$1.75-\2.50 per 24-pint crate in consuming centers; auction sales $\$1.25-\1.40 f.o.b. Hammond. North Carolina Klondikes $\$4-\4.50 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; auction sales $\$3-\4.35 f.o.b. Chadbourn. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials $\$1-\1.35 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; $60\text{¢}-70\text{¢}$ f.o.b. Brownsville. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage $\$1.75-\2.25 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities. New York Baldwin apples, No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, poor condition $\$1.25-\2.25 and Ben Davis $\$1.90-\2 per barrel in New York City; 90¢ f.o.b. Rochester per bushel basket.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 9 points to 7.27¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.58¢ . May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 7.34¢ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 7.31¢ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $22\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$; 91 score, 22¢ ; 90 score, 22¢ .

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$; Young Americas, $13\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ to $13\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urn Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 16 to $17\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$; Standards, 15 to $15\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$; Firsts, $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 27

Section 1

May 2, 1933.

THE FARM BILL

The press today says: "Blocked in the House yesterday by opposition on immediate consideration of the inflation amendment to the farm bill, administration leaders put the issue in the hands of the rules committee, which promptly voted a special rule making the amendment the business of the House today. The rule limits debate to six hours, bars amendments from the floor and provides for only one record vote, which will be on a motion to instruct the House conferees to agree to the amendment as passed by the Senate...."

STATES RELIEF BILL

The press today says that with virtually no debate and the adoption of only three comparatively minor amendments, the Senate yesterday approved the House bill providing for the distribution of \$500,000,000 of Federal funds in unemployment relief grants. The report says: "Under the bill, which awaits only House acceptance of the Senate amendments before going to the President, a new office of Federal emergency relief administrator will be created to take over from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the task of administering Federal relief. Under this measure, too, the Government will forsake its practice of lending money only for relief..."

CONGRESSIONAL SESSION

Adjournment of Congress by the end of the first week of June, in advance of the convening of the World Economic Conference, was predicted by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, majority leader, after a conference with President Roosevelt yesterday, says the press today. Several measures now before the special session probably would be dropped until the regular session in January, if the President's plans to get Congress out of the way early in June succeeded, Senator Robinson said.

FARMER DISORDERS

A LeMars, Iowa, dispatch today says: "Sweeping swiftly through seven northwestern Iowa counties in search of suspects in last week's farm riots, National Guardsmen had arrested more than sixty persons last night...."

A St. Paul, Minn., dispatch today says: "A threat by the Watonwan County Farmers Holiday Association to prevent mortgage foreclosures unless relief was granted brought advice to Minnesota sheriffs from Governor Floyd B. Olson Monday to defer sales now pending...."

PARIS ACCEPTS TARIFF TRUCE

A radiogram from midocean to the press of May 1 says: "Former Premier Edouard Herriot, head of the French mission to America, received a radiogram from the French Government last night, completely agreeing to the terms of the Franco-American tariff truce as drafted during his conversations with President Roosevelt. The dispatch from Paris to Herriot said the tariff truce with the United States provided: 1. No tariff increases until the opening of the World Economic Conference at London on June 12. 2. France is at liberty to apply a compensating surtax after June 12 if the dollar falls...."

Section 2

American-- The joint statement issued April 29 by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Bennett of Canada was as follows: "Our Relations conversations have been eminently satisfactory in establishing a common ground of approach to the principal problems of the World Monetary and Economic Conference. We are agreed that our primary need is to insure an increase in the general level of commodity prices. To this end simultaneous action must be taken both in the economic and in the monetary fields. Economic and monetary policies must be adjusted to permit a freer international exchange of commodities. It is recognized that as soon as practicable an international monetary standard must be restored, with arrangements that will insure a more satisfactory operation of international monetary relationships. We have examined a series of proposals for the more effective employment of silver. No one of these problems can be profitably dealt with in isolation from the others nor can any single country accomplish a satisfactory solution. We, therefore, recognize the vital importance to mankind of the World Economic Conference and the necessity of reaching, in the weeks which remain before it is convened, as great a measure of mutual understanding as possible. We have also discussed the problems peculiar to the United States and Canada. We have agreed to begin a search for means to increase the exchange of commodities between our two countries and thereby promote not only economic betterment on the North American continent but also the general improvement of world conditions."

Economic Conference R. G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is the author of an article under the title, "Its Job is to Save the World," in New York Herald Tribune Magazine for April 30. The urgency of the situation may bring success to the World Economic Conference, Mr. Tugwell declares, but "horse-trading" tactics will not work. He says in part: "There never was a time when an economic conference faced more difficulty or was more needed. The urgency of the need may just furnish the element necessary for success....The descending spiral of depression has carried the fortunes of the human race downward until there seems no logical stopping place short of universal destitution. Our marvelous mechanisms are not paralyzed; fear of the ultimate possesses all mankind. It is still going on, this decline and panic. No one believes any more that action on the international field by itself can reverse this process; many do hope, however, that its momentum may be checked there and that internal forces may so realign themselves in consequence as to provide the materials for recovery....If each nation comes to this meeting determined to hold other heads under water so that it may breathe--this is the traditional way these things are done--the possible achievements may as well be discounted by half before a beginning has been made. But if the urgencies of human suffering have penetrated statesmen's minds to the extent that they have come really to understand the need for common defenses against the threatening political debacle, everything is possible. The choice

is fundamental in its implications. During the years of the depression the world has been breaking up slowly into national economic units. Measures taken by nations individually with the hope of protecting themselves from the impact of the depression, have further restricted the exchange of goods and thus aggravated the distress. The world, therefore, finds itself confronted with the alternative of sharply reversing this trend or of carrying economic nationalism to an ultimate conclusion, which would require more painful adjustments than have yet been made....The administration has set as its first objective the reopening of the channels of world trade. In this connection, it is important to note a change in the conception of the World Economic Conference during the last six months. The policy of the preceding administration was to prevent the inclusion of tariffs on the conference agenda....As the Secretary of State has recently indicated, tariffs, instead of being ignored, are the very point at which the new administration believes that the attack on the international depression can most effectively be begun. In reversing the trend toward the ever higher national barriers which are constricting trade, the United States should be in a particularly strong position to assert leadership. Although during the depression years we have not reached the extremes of some other nations in the imposition of embargoes, quotas and restrictions on importation and exportation, we were among the worst offenders during the post-war decade in the general movement toward economic isolation. The worst of it was that we were inconsistent. We tried to export capital without importing goods. Many of the restrictive measures undertaken by other nations were the result of this policy of ours. We now find ourselves among the heaviest losers in the decline of world trade. We, therefore, have an interest in a new policy; but also we have a responsibility to reverse a disastrous policy which we fostered....

"One of the fundamental objectives of the coming conference must be to restore the currencies of the world to a stable relationship. That achievement must rest on an understanding of the means by which such a stable relationship is to be preserved. If the international monetary standard is to be gold, as the preparatory commission has suggested, it will be necessary for the leading nations through their central banks to cooperate in making this standard work...."

Forestry
Relief
Work

Robert Fechner, director of Emergency Conservation Work, April 24 disclosed that 10,000 of the 250,000 men to be selected for reforestation work will be given an opportunity to spend the summer in camps located in the scenic national parks and national monuments administered by the Interior Department. In a statement issued from his office, Mr. Fechner announced that President Roosevelt has approved sites for fifty conservation camps located in national parks and monuments. The Yellowstone National Park, the Great Smokies of Tennessee and North Carolina, the proposed Shenandoah National Park area, the Yosemite National Park in

middle-eastern California, and the Grand Canyon National Park of Arizona are among the national parks where 200-man camps will be located. The locations for the camps were approved by President Roosevelt and Mr. Fechner on the recommendation of Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, and Horace M. Albright, director of the National Park Service. The first national park conservation camp to be established will be located in the proposed Shenandoah National Park area, in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. This area was visited by President Roosevelt early in April, and the establishment of a camp there was informally approved at the time. Other camps to be established in the national parks and monuments in the East include: Acadia National Park, Maine, and Colonial National Monument, Virginia, each 1 camp; Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 3 camps in the Tennessee portion and 4 on the North Carolina side. In the middle west and Rocky Mountain States, 1 camp each will be established in the following areas: Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas; Platt National Park, Oklahoma; Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado; Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona; Zion National Park, Utah, and Colorado National Monument, Colorado. Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, will have 2 camps; Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming, 4 camps; Yellowstone National Park, in the States of Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, 4 camps; and Glacier National Park, Montana, 5 camps. Eleven camps will be established in California, 4 in Sequoia National Park, 1 in General Grant National Park, 5 in Yosemite National Park, and 1 in Lassen Volcanic National Park. There will also be 2 camps in Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, and 5 in Mount Rainier National Park, Washington.

Wholesale
Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ending April 22 stands at 60.4 as compared with 60.3 for the week ending April 15, showing an increase of approximately two-tenths of 1 percent. These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0.

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in *Business Week* for April 26 says: "Washington is getting ready to crack the whip over food, drug, and cosmetic manufacturers who are deceiving the public in the advertising of their products. The Food and Drug Act compels truth on the label of a jar of strawberry jam containing apple pulp, strawberry extract, red dye, and hayseed. But in his advertising, the seller can picture the alluring fruit itself and turn loose descriptive adjectives that stampede the gastric juices and paralyze the pocket nerve; and he can get away with it. So Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Assistant Secretary Tugwell and Chief Campbell of the Food and Drug Administration

are working on a bill. Assurances are given at the department that there is no thought of censoring advertising. There is no constitutional authority for the Federal Government to require advertisers of food or drug products to submit their advertising copy before publication. Consideration has been given to a possible requirement that would fix certain responsibilities upon the publisher, but it is recognized that it would be unjust and impracticable to require publishers to investigate the technical properties of food or drugs in order to satisfy themselves that claims made in proffered advertisements are true. What the department would like to do is to hold the publisher responsible for the publication of statements that are obviously false and misleading. But there appears no way now to do even this. The Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America are preparing suggestions covering the regulation of false advertising and the establishment of commercially practicable food standards....All in all, it looks as though the food, drug and cosmetic industries will soon be in the spotlight and subjected to some vigorous reforming. It may throw some radically new restrictions upon misleading advertising, beyond any control now possible by the Federal Trade Commission under the Unfair Practices Act...."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products May 1.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; cows, good \$3 to \$3.75; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6; vealers, good and choice \$4.25 to \$5.50; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$3.65 to \$4; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$3.90 to \$4; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$3.80 to \$3.95; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3 to \$3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.15 to \$5.75.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $73\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis $71\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 68ϕ to $70\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City $67\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $68\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 76ϕ ; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 79ϕ ; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City $74\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis $78\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 56ϕ ; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis $63\frac{7}{8}\phi$ to $68\frac{7}{8}\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth $66\frac{7}{8}\phi$ to $69\frac{7}{8}\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis $46\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $47\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis $29\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $30\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 35ϕ to $35\frac{3}{4}\phi$; Chicago $36\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 37ϕ ; St. Louis $37\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 white, Kansas City $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 37ϕ ; St. Louis $40\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 33ϕ ; Kansas City 35ϕ to 36ϕ ; Chicago $37\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 38ϕ ; St. Louis $38\frac{1}{4}\phi$; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis $30\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 32ϕ ; Kansas City $34\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $35\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $35\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to 37ϕ ; St. Louis 37ϕ to $37\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis $22\frac{3}{8}\phi$ to $22\frac{7}{8}\phi$; Kansas City 24ϕ to $24\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Chicago $25\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $26\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 26ϕ ;

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

No. 3 white, Minneapolis 21 3/8¢ to 21 7/8¢; Kansas City 23 1/2¢ to 24¢; Chicago 25¢ to 25 1/2¢; St. Louis 25 1/4¢ to 25 1/2¢ (Nom.); Special No. 2 barley, Minneapolis 49¢ to 52¢; Chicago 56¢ to 60¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.36 1/2 to \$1.39 1/2.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$2.75-\$3.50 per double-head barrels in the East; \$2.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1-\$1.15 per 50 pounds in city markets; 80¢ f.o.b. Brownsville. Maine sacked Green Mountains 90¢-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 45 1/2¢ f.o.b. unofficial at Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 67 1/2¢-72 1/2¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 47 1/2¢-52¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. North Carolina Klondike straw-berries \$3.25-\$3.75 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$1.50-\$3.50 f.o.b. Chadbourn. North and South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.25-\$1.75 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in terminal markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, 75¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sacks in city markets; 70¢ f.o.b. Raymondville. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, Baldwin apples \$1-\$1.12 1/2 per bushel basket in New York City; 95¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 32 points to 8.00¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.41¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 34 points to 8.09¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 27 points to 7.98¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22 1/4¢; 91 score, 22 1/4¢; 90 score, 22 1/4¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 13 3/4¢; Young Americas, 13 3/4¢ to 14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 16 1/2¢ to 17 1/2¢; Standards, 15 3/4 to 16¢; Firsts, 14 3/4¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Section 1

May 3, 1933.

INTERNATIONAL
WHEAT CONFER-
ENCE

The press today reports: "In announcing that Henry Morgenthau, Sr., of New York, George C. Haas of the Federal Farm Board and Frederick Murphy, president of The Minneapolis Tribune, sailed last night to represent the United States at the preliminary wheat conference in Geneva on May 10, the State Department indicated that this meeting would be followed soon by a 'broader discussion among all the wheat importing and exporting nations, with a view to preparing for full treatment of this subject by the forthcoming conference in London.' This was taken to mean that Russia and the Balkan countries would probably be taken into the larger gathering, the May 10 meeting being confined to representatives of the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina...."

RETIREMENT
PLANS

The press today says: "A system for rotative furloughs, in lieu of widespread Federal dismissals, was asked by the House appropriations committee yesterday in its long-awaited report on the independent offices bill. The furlough proposal, with other sweeping recommendations for new Federal savings, will be pushed through the House today or tomorrow under a rule limiting debate and permitting no amendments. Inserted at the last minute on advice of the President, the rotative plan would supersede the old 'administrative furlough,' calling instead for uniform distribution of furloughs in agencies hard hit by appropriation slashes.... The bill provides for selective retirement of 30-year Federal workers, with the further stipulation that they pay into the retirement fund $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent of their annuities until they reach the present statutory retirement age...."

TARIFF AGREEMENTS

The press today says: "Impetus was given preparations for the World Economic and Monetary Conference yesterday, when the French Government announced, through Ambassador de Laboulaye, that it had accepted the proposal of the United States, presented by Norman H. Davis at London, for a tariff truce. The acceptance hinged on a safeguarding clause which is regarded at Washington as relatively unimportant at the present time. This safeguarding clause, according to the view held at Washington, will do little more than call to the attention of the organizing committee for the London conference the existence in the French tariff laws of clauses empowering the government to impose surtaxes on existing specific duties to equalize exchange differences. The suggestion can be interpreted as referring to the pound as well as to the dollar. However, this provision of the French tariff laws is no more mandatory than is the dollar devaluation clause in the farm bill now before the House. Under these conditions, experts point out, a tariff truce can be considered completely feasible and brought about by agreement among the executive branches of the French, British and United States Governments...."

Section 2

Agricultural Bill Comment In an editorial on the farm relief bill, The New York Times for May 1 says: "...Since most of these provisions have already been approved by the House of Representatives in substantially the same form, there is little doubt that they will shortly be enacted into law. They offer another instance of the Roosevelt method of dealing with a difficult political situation. How much use will be made by the Secretary of Agriculture of this particular measure the future will determine. Aside from the many sections dealing with such matters as bounties, taxes and powers of regulation, the bill contains a more reasonable plan to refinance at lower rates of interest a substantial part of the farm mortgages outstanding. With the relief provided by this plan, the recent upturn in the markets and the shortest crop of winter wheat in many years, the administration may make little use of the vast dictatorial powers it is about to receive over the affairs of a complex and highly individualistic industry."

Business Situation The Business Week for May 3 says: "Business needs all its faculties these days, what with listening in on the Washington conferences, keeping in touch with rising prices and watching what Congress and Miss Perkins are up to....It has heard enough from the White House tea tables to indicate that Mr. Roosevelt and his foreign neighbors are making headway on their knotty international problems. What lies behind the words will be revealed only at the June meeting of the World Economic Conference. Talk of cooperative currency stabilization and trade agreements sounded more interesting than the familiar discussion of war debts and disarmament....Meanwhile, Congress prepares to give the President his head on credit and currency expansion, is more apt to urge him on than to check him up....Commodities, stocks, and bonds continue to anticipate inflationary legislation, though a restraint born of uncertainty as to the extent of the price boom tempers the rise. Slow progress is apparent in steel, motor production, electric power, residential construction.... Farmers, manufacturers, and security holders are cheered by the improvement in commodity prices. Exporters hope that a cheaper dollar will help them as much in practice as in theory. Wage earners are restive; to them inflation promises a cut in real earnings....This centers attention on the little room in the Capitol where the Labor Secretary is expounding her program for Federal control of wages, hours, and production. Recovery is going to be disciplined but it becomes clearer that business can get a moderate, sane, workable control if it will cooperate with Washington. First excited protests are being succeeded by moves in that direction."

Farm Board Wheat An editorial in The New York Times for May 2 says: "For the first time in three years the Federal Government is out of the wheat pit and rid of the surplus stocks which it purchased in a vain effort to 'peg' prices. The new chairman of the Farm Board, Mr. Morgenthau, has thus redeemed a promise. On March 7 he announced that the so-called Grain Stabilization Corporation

would liquidate its holdings 'as rapidly as possible without disturbing the market.' It then held 30,391,000 bushels of futures. By April 1 this amount had been cut in half. On Saturday the last bushel was sold in Chicago. The Government has sold on a rising market and has been able to save more from the debris of past speculative operations than at one time seemed possible. How much its flier in wheat has cost cannot be ascertained finally until certain assets and claims have been released, but Mr. Morgenthau now estimates the loss on stabilization activities at \$160,000,000. By sinking this sum in cash wheat and futures, the Government succeeded for a time in keeping domestic prices above world markets. But the chief result was a decline in the volume of wheat exported and the consequent piling up of great stocks at home...With its wheat sold and arrangements made for the disposal of its cotton to the Red Cross, only a few skeletons of the speculative era still dangle in the closets of the Farm Board. It has some readily marketable commodities, such as wool and mohair, which it accepted as collateral for loans to cooperative associations. These are being sold. When they have been disposed of, the reorganized Farm Board, functioning in its new capacity as the Farm Credit Administration, will be wholly free to undertake important work awaiting it."

Florida. An editorial in Farm and Live Stock Record for April Forestry says: "Florida legislatures, in the past, have taken considerable and commendable interest in forestry. The legislature now in session cannot do better than continue this interest, doing whatever is possible and practical to advance forestry work in this State--for the good of the State and that of those who have lands that can and should be devoted to the growing of forest trees that can not only be made a source of financial income to their owners but at the same time be made a most valuable asset of the Commonwealth conserving and promoting favorable climatic conditions, including rainfall, moisture, and protection against tornadoes of destructive force over wide areas. Taking these and numerous other pertinent facts into consideration, it will be possible for the Florida Legislature to see the need for whatever additional legislation that is necessary to promote the forestry interests and industry in this State. Such practical action as previous legislatures have taken in this particular matter has proved the wisdom of enacting laws by which forestry work has been made possible...."

Trade Rela- R. G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in
tions his article on the World Economic Conference in New York Herald
Tribune for April 30, says: "...In 1928 our exports were approxi-
mately 10 percent of our total production--roughly equivalent to
the entire output of our automobile industry. So our lost export
market is worth recovering. We have large surpluses of wheat,
cotton, lard and other agricultural commodities of which we would
like to dispose. Our manufacturers, too, would like to find out-
lets for their surplus capacity. We cannot hope to find markets
for our surplus and to keep them unless we are willing to accept
payment for the goods which we have to sell. Ultimately those

payments must be in the form of goods or services. The method by which we preserved a foreign market for our surplus while surrounding our own domestic market with a high tariff wall was to lend the money with which the surplus was bought. That is, we arranged for the buyers of our goods to defer payments, without giving very much thought to the question of actual payment. The international debt structure grew top-heavy, just as the domestic debt structure did. If we are to free the channels of trade we must be prepared to receive other goods or services in payment, or we must revert to the system of lending money with which our goods can be bought. A realistic handling of the problem must be based on the realization that if we are ever to be repaid for the goods we sell abroad it must be with other goods and services, and that the sensible solution is to make it possible for us to receive payments as we go along in goods which we lack or which other nations can produce more efficiently than we can...."

Wheat
Study

Wheat Studies (of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University) for April says: "This study presents detailed statistics of wheat production, acreage, and yield per acre in 40 countries annually from 1919 to 1932, and in 39 countries from 1885 to 1918. From these data, summations are made which show 'world' wheat production, acreage, and yield per acre within a land area unchanged from year to year. Tabulations hitherto available cover only 'world' production, not acreage and yield per acre as well; they do not apply to identical land areas in pre-war and post-war years; they do not cover as many years as does the tabulation here presented; and they do not provide students with detailed data for individual countries. In preparing 48-year series on 'world' wheat production consistent with respect to territorial boundaries, it has been necessary in some instances to adjust available official statistics or to fill in gaps by direct estimates. The processes of adjustment and estimation are described in some detail. All-inclusive figures on world wheat production can not be compiled, even for recent years. There are no reliable data for areas (China and others) which may produce 1,000 million bushels a year. The omissions are of small consequence for most purposes. Our larger 'world' series excludes some other areas for which data are available only for a brief period; in recent years these may have produced 200 million bushels. Our two 'world' series show trends of wheat production substantially less steeply upward than the trends shown by less homogeneous series; and even our series probably overstate the increase. The data given show that between 1885-89 and 1927-31, in the 'world' excluding the USSR, the increase in wheat production was due 78 percent to increase of acreage, and 22 percent to increase of yield."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture April 26 says: "Balancing the national budget is a most commendable project. It is preferable that it be balanced by

An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for

reduction of expenditures rather than by increasing taxes. Federal support has been liberally provided to colleges of agriculture, agricultural experiment stations, vocational high schools and agricultural extension service. Such expenditures have been worth more than their cost....Research of fundamental importance in some lines is in progress at every experiment station in America. Soils depleted by removal of crops and by erosion present an entirely different problem to those in their virgin state. The development of new crops and improved varieties of those under cultivation is a problem which individual farmers cannot work out. The subject of animal breeding and feeding is one upon which research workers are able to throw some light. The development of cooperative marketing is comparatively new. Development of efficient methods of operation will work to the benefit of both producers and consumers. These are problems of immediate importance, but fundamental research in laboratories as well as in the field have contributed to the control of diseases in both plants and animals with a definite influence upon the human family. Extension work has been responsible not only for improved farm practices, but for an entire change in the standard of living as well as the deportment of boys and girls on the farm. Extension work, however, without research back of it would be entirely empirical. Good research work cannot be conducted without men well trained in science and practice...."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products May 2.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.25; cows, good \$3.25 to \$4; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6; vealers, good and choice \$4.50 to \$5.75; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$3.60 to \$4; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.05; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$3.80 to \$3.95; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3 to \$3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.15 to \$5.75.

No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis $73\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $74\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $73\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City $68\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $69\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 68ϕ to $68\frac{3}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $76\frac{1}{2}\phi$ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 80ϕ ; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 69ϕ to 75ϕ ; St. Louis 79ϕ to $79\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.1 W. Wh. Portland $56\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis $63\frac{1}{8}\phi$ to $66\frac{1}{8}\phi$; No.1 durum, Duluth $66\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $69\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 46ϕ to 48ϕ ; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis $30\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 36ϕ to $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 38ϕ ; No.2 white, Kansas City $37\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 38ϕ ; St. Louis $40\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 41ϕ ; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis $33\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 34ϕ ; Kansas City $36\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 37ϕ ; Chicago $37\frac{3}{4}$ to $48\frac{1}{4}\phi$; St. Louis $38\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to $38\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis $31\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

33¢; Kansas City $35\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ to $36\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$; Chicago $35\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ to $37\frac{3}{8}\text{¢}$; St. Louis $37\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ to 38¢ ; No. 2 white oats, Minneapolis $22\frac{5}{8}\text{¢}$ to $23\frac{1}{8}\text{¢}$; Kansas City $24\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$; Chicago $25\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ to 26¢ ; St. Louis $25\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$; No. 3 white, Minneapolis $21\frac{5}{8}\text{¢}$ to $22\frac{1}{8}\text{¢}$; Kansas City 24¢ ; Chicago $24\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$ to $25\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$; St. Louis $25\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$ to $25\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$; Special No. 2 barley, Minneapolis 50¢ to 52¢ ; Chicago 56¢ to 60¢ ; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis $\$1.38$ to $\$1.41$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes brought $\$2.75$ -\$3.50 per double-head barrels in eastern cities; $\$2.50$ f.o.b. Hastings. Texas sacked Bliss Triumphs 90¢ -\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in mid-western cities; 90¢ f.o.b. Lower Valley Points. Maine sacked Green Mountains 87¢ -\$1.15 per 100 pounds in the East; 43¢ - $45\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ f.o.b. unofficial at Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $67\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ - 70¢ carlot sales in Chicago. North Carolina Klondike strawberries $\$2.25$ -\$4 per 32-quart crate in a few cities; few soft $\$2.20$ -\$3.35 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial, 75¢ -\$1.25 per 50-pound sacks in terminal markets; 50¢ - 55¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage $\$1.25$ -\$2 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in the East. Mississippi Pointed type in lettuce crates $\$2$ -\$2.25 in Pittsburgh; $\$2$ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York No. 1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch Baldwin apples 90¢ - 93¢ ; McIntosh $\$1.19$ and Romes $\$1.12\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; 90¢ - 95¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points to 8.04¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.46¢ . May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 8.10¢ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 8.07¢ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $22\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$; 91 score, $22\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$; 90 score, $22\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, $13\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$ to 14¢ ; Young Americas, 14¢ .

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $16\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$; Standards, $15\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$ to 16¢ ; Firsts, $14\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ to $14\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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MAY 1933
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Vol. XLIX, No. 291

Section 1

May 4, 1933.

INFLATION PLAN PASSES HOUSE The Associated Press today says: "With a roaring chorus of ayes, piling up a vote of 307 to 86, the House yesterday approved the Roosevelt currency inflation plan and sent its parent, the big farm relief bill, to conference with prospects of a Presidential signature by Saturday night. The inflation rider, which now has complete congressional approval, will allow President Roosevelt among other things to expand currency and credit by as much as \$6,000,000,000 in addition to altering the gold backing of the dollar by as much as 50 percent. Senate and House conferees will hold their first formal meeting today in an effort to agree upon several score of differences in the farm relief measure. Leaders hold hope of obtaining quick agreement in order that the legislation may be finally approved and sent to the White House by Saturday. The administration is anxious that it be expedited so that it can be placed into immediate operation for the aid of farmers, hundreds of whom are threatened with the loss of their property...."

MUSCLE SHOALS BILL The press today reports: "For the seventh time since the Government built its vast war-time power and nitrate projects at Muscle Shoals, the Senate yesterday passed the Norris bill for its operation by the Government with new provisions included to carry out President Roosevelt's power, navigation and flood-control development of the whole Tennessee Valley basin. By the overwhelming vote of 63 to 20 the bill of Senator Norris of Nebraska was sent over to the House as a substitute for the measure passed by that body April 25, and House leaders declared the two versions would be sent to conference for adjustment of differences...."

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE INVITATIONS A Geneva dispatch today states that invitations to send representatives to the world economic conference in London June 12 were sent yesterday by the secretary general of the League of Nations to 66 countries, 56 of which are league members.

RETIREMENT PLANS The Washington Post today says: "Unless White House regulations are forthcoming, putting teeth in the furlough and 30-year retirement clauses carried in the independent offices bill, there will be practically no 30-year retirements under the new law, nor any revolutionary change in the furlough system. This was the gist of conclusions reached by personnel officers of the various governmental agencies in conference yesterday at the Civil Service Commission, it was learned last night. This semiofficial group, after analyzing the rewritten 30-year retirement clause, came to the conclusion that no 30-year employee could be 'involuntarily' separated from the service without compliance with the existing law governing efficiency ratings. Under that law 30-year employees are allowed 25 credits for seniority, which places them at the top of the list. That means probably that no more than a dozen or so of the 22,000 eligible 30-year employees will be retired under the clause substituted for the original compulsory retirement provision,' said E. Claude Babcock, secretary of the Civil Service Commission...."

Section 2

British
Agricul-
tural
Organ-
ization

Christopher Turnor and F. J. Prewett, writing under the title "Towards an Agricultural Policy" in Country Life for April 22, say: "....State policy has, however, been most clearly revealed with regard to marketing and distribution. It is beyond dispute that England has lagged behind almost every other country in agricultural organization for selling. A multiplicity of agents has been required to bring about an adjustment of supply and demand under conditions where supply fluctuates and its incidence on the market is quite unorganized. Cooperative organization has not prevailed in England. Cooperation is more than a business. It is based on community consciousness. It is ethical in character, and in this form it is unknown in England. Our people have not been educated up to the cooperative ideal. Nowhere has it been a spontaneous outburst, but always the result of much educational spadework from the schoolroom onwards. Our lack of it is the more unfortunate, as it is through cooperative organization that grading, standardization, and bulking of sale are brought about, and it is precisely the quality and reliability of foreign produce which has given it an advantage in the home market against English produce. Cooperative organization designed to bring about orderly marketing brings about orderly production as well. This is the special need of England. And, although the Marketing Act does not specify it, farmers organizing under the act will certainly find cooperation, with its principle of mutual responsibility and profit according to individual use of the society, the best means to organization. The Grading and Marking Act, the Agricultural Marketing Act and the Agricultural Marketing Bill now before the House are important contributions to policy by the State towards reforming this most serious weakness of English agriculture. Briefly, these acts provide the organized farmer with money, with protection against obstructive minorities, and with protection against uncontrolled and uncertain quantities of imports. It remains for the farmer to initiate and operate schemes. At any rate, no other country has ever gone so far in helping the farmer to help himself."

Failures as Economic Problems Dr. John H. Cover, University of Chicago, writing under the title "Liquidation and Rehabilitation of the Consumer and Small Business" in The May Scientific Monthly, says: "The tremendous economic and social waste involved annually in the failure of firms and individuals is illustrated by the recording in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, of more than 60,000 bankruptcies alone, involving in excess of one billion dollars of liabilities. The increase in obligations is about 9 percent annually of the average for the period 1911 to 1931. Similarly, the annual increase in the number of bankruptcies in the northern district of Illinois is 5 percent of the average for the period 1916 to 1931, while the average increase in liabilities is 8 percent. In the last four years, the New York district has accounted on an average for about 38 percent of the total bankruptcies of the United States and about 10 percent of the total liabilities, while the northern district of Illinois has

approximated 33 percent of the total number and 5 percent of the total liability. Using the average volume for the years 1923 to 1925 inclusive as the base, or 100 percent, in each case, Chicago bank clearings fell from about 113 percent in 1929 to 88 percent in 1930 and 59 percent in 1931. In the same period, commercial failure liabilities of the Seventh Federal Reserve District, centered in Chicago, rose from about 96 percent in 1929 to 145 percent in 1930 and 178 percent in 1931. At the same time, liabilities in closed bankruptcy cases in the northern district of Illinois dropped from 195 percent in 1929 to 162 percent in 1930, and then rose to 175 percent in 1931....It is important to recognize failures not as depression phenomena, primarily an emergency or a cyclical event, but as a continuing fundamental problem of our economic structure. An agency is needed to propose standards and tests of ability and experience requisite to control of business enterprises in various fields. The various trade associations might logically initiate such a movement, if only in defense of their creditor members. However, the total problem transcends the interests and abilities of any trade group. It is a task for a group varying in technical and specialized knowledge. There is urgent need for the development of cooperative management counselling by business fields, a device by which small merchants would employ in association an expert in business control with power to budget and to alter policies and processes...."

Farm Income. An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for May 3 says:

"According to the Department of Agriculture cash income from farming in 1932, after deduction of expenses of production, was \$1,302,000,000. Thus for the third successive year, says the department, 'income available to farm operators after paying production expenses has been insufficient to provide a return to the farm family for their labor equal to that of hired labor.' Here is the explanation for the drastic reduction in farm buying which has materially accentuated the decline in the domestic business situation....Allowing the farm family even less than average wages, there would be nothing left for return on the investment, care and management. The farmers are not alone in this respect as many business concerns could testify. But it has been a serious matter in the movement of goods. On an average farmers consume about \$6,000,000,000 worth of manufactured goods per annum, but this year as in the two preceding ones income was too much reduced to permit of any such amount of buying. For example, this season expenditures for farm machinery were about 16 percent and for trucks and automobiles, 15 percent of the 1929 buying. Agriculture also furnishes one of the largest markets for lumber, and this market as well as that for fertilizers was greatly restricted. All other expenditures of household or personal nature were necessarily curtailed to the irreducible minimum. This situation, so hurtful to industry and trade, has been brought about by the great decline in prices for farm products carried far below those for other goods. These facts and figures should explain the stress that is being laid upon the necessity of raising the prices of farm products to something like a parity with others."

Iowa Farmer Troubles The Le Mars, Iowa, Sentinel for May 2 says: "It is difficult for one not familiar with the situation in Plymouth County the past few months to understand how so disgraceful an affair as the attack on Judge Bradley could occur in a county whose citizens have back of them seventy years of history as a law-abiding, God-fearing people. What happened was not due to any outburst of indignation, but was the outgrowth of months of defiance of the rights of others by a small group of men, with practically no effort made by officers or citizens to stop their lawless acts. This group of men began to tell the other 90 percent of the county's population last summer when they might use the highways and when they might sell their produce. They took over the responsibility of adjusting differences between landlord and tenant and debtors and creditors in this and adjacent counties. They set up a 'court' where men were ordered to appear to have their business affairs adjudicated by men who had not as a rule made a success of their own business. Some groups functioned honestly, but with other groups the procedure developed into a racket, where decision was made without consideration and enforced by intimidation. Through this second group were formed the mobs which have staged demonstrations to show that they are the law. The people of Plymouth are united in denouncing the attack on Judge Bradley and the months of lawlessness that preceded it."

Lippmann on Legislation Walter Lippmann, in New York Herald Tribune for May 3, says: "No Congress, except in time of war, has ever enacted so many important measures in so short a time. Naturally, there is a feeling in Congress, and some feeling elsewhere, that such rapid legislation involving such concentration of powers in the Executive is to be watched with considerable concern. This is a good sign. It arises from a sound democratic instinct, which is, and always should be, suspicious of centralized power. The burden of proof is on those who believe that the present procedure is necessary and desirable and that there are adequate safeguards against the impairment of representative government....The criticism that Congress is legislating without knowledge is much less true than at first it appears. The only important example I can think of was the banking legislation at the beginning of the session, when it is said that the House voted before printed copies of the bill were available. But this was literally emergency legislation. The banks were closed. The Nation had no medium of exchange. Delay was not possible. Since the bill did not alter the banking system permanently, the abdication of judgment was mere common sense....Then there is the Farm Bill, which contains almost everything except the kitchen stove. The first third of the bill contains an assorted collection of farm relief plans which have been debated in Congress and on the stump for nearly two years. The second third of the bill contains a plan of mortgage relief which is certainly not an unfamiliar subject. The final third of the bill contains the permissive inflation powers, and here, whatever else one may say or think, it cannot be denied that the will to inflate is the will of Congress....

There is Muscle Shoals, which Congress has been discussing for a decade. There remain as likely measures a public works program, which is no novelty, authorization to reduce tariffs and to deal with war debts. It cannot be said that Congress has not considered tariff and war debts. Thus it is, I think, fair to conclude that the program is not one which Congress has had no opportunity to consider. There are, of course, new members who do not know much about these bills. But the older men have, for the most part, been legislating on matters that have been discussed at great length...."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products May 3.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.25; cows, good \$3.25 to \$4; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$3.65 to \$4.10; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4 to \$4.10; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.05; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3 to \$3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.15 to \$5.75.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 7 $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 $5\frac{1}{4}$; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 7 $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 $4\frac{1}{4}$; No.1 hard winter, Kansas City 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago 74 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 77 $\frac{1}{4}$; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom.); St. Louis 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 57 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 63 7/8 to 66 7/8; No.1 durum, Duluth, 66 5/8 to 69 5/8; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas City 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom.); St. Louis 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 40 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom.); No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 35 $\frac{1}{4}$; Kansas City 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 39 $\frac{1}{4}$; Chicago 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 40 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 34 $\frac{1}{4}$; Kansas City 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 38 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 39 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 40 $\frac{1}{4}$; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 23 $\frac{1}{4}$; Kansas City 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 27 $\frac{1}{4}$; St. Louis 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 white, Minneapolis 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 22 $\frac{1}{4}$; Kansas City 24 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 $\frac{3}{4}$; St. Louis 24 $\frac{3}{4}$; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; Chicago 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.40 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.43 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes ranged \$2.75-\$3.50 per double-head barrel in the East; \$2.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.15 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

85¢-\$1.15 in eastern cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 67½-72½¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, 70¢-\$1 per 50-pound sacks in city markets; 50¢ f.o.b. Crystal City and 50-55¢ f.o.b. Laredo. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$2.25-\$3.25 per 32-quart crate in the East; auction sales \$2.50-\$3.15 f.o.b. at Chadbourn. Mississippi Pointed type cabbage \$2-\$3 per lettuce crate in a few cities; \$2 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.40-\$2 per 1½-bushel hamper in terminal markets. New York Baldwin apples, No. 1, 2½ inches minimum, 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points to 8.06¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.36¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 8.15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 8.07¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22½¢; 91 score, 22½¢; 90 score, 22½¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 13¾ to 14¢; Young Americas, 14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnier Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 16½¢ to 17½¢; Standards, 16¢; Firsts, 14¾¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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★ MAY 15 1933 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 30

Section 1

May 5, 1933.

THE PRESIDENT ON INDUSTRY

The press today says: "In the first authoritative statement of the administration's philosophy for bringing private industry into line with the Government in the reconstruction effort, President Roosevelt proposed to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington last night that employers begin to increase wages as prices rise and unite with the assistance of the Federal Government to prevent overproduction and improper working conditions.... The President declared that the last few weeks had recorded 'a slight but definite upturn in most industries' and a simultaneous rise in most commodity prices such as traditionally put an unfair burden on labor. To maintain the upward movement, he laid three requests before the chamber as representing the majority of the employers of the Nation. They were: To refrain from further reduction of wages and to increase wage scales in proportion to commodity price increases, in view of previous experience that wages lag when the upturn comes. To cooperate with each other and with the Federal Government to bring order out of superlative industrial confusion. To subordinate group and selfish interests to the development of a general improvement...."

THE RAILROAD PROGRAM

The Associated Press today reports: "President Roosevelt's emergency program for rehabilitating the railroads during a year's suspension of the antitrust laws was laid before Congress yesterday, and Democratic leaders took immediate steps to push it to enactment at the special session.... The President yesterday whipped into final form his 350 word message, asking Congress to create a Federal coordinator to work out immediate economies and permanent financial reorganization of the rail systems, repeal the recapture clause of the 1920 transportation act, and place railroad holding companies under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission...."

FARM RELIEF BILL

The conferees on the administration's farm relief bill reached a partial agreement yesterday, according to the press today.

INDUSTRY SUPERVISION BILL

The press today says: "Delayed because of a jam in the bill-drafting organization of the Senate, the bill providing broad powers to a governmental board to supervise industry was further changed yesterday in some respects. Instead of a board of three the board will consist, according to the present draft, of the Secretaries of Labor, Commerce, Agriculture and Interior. The plan most in favor is to have as a fifth member an executive who would devote full time to the new organization...."

BRITISH "TRUCE" PLANS

A London dispatch today says: "The first official expression of Great Britain's attitude toward the American proposal for a tariff truce was voiced by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald yesterday when he informed the House of Commons that Britain was asking for special 'safeguards. !...'"

Section 2

British Agriculture Christopher Turnor and F. J. Prewett, writing under the title "Towards An Agricultural Policy" in Country Life (London) for April 22, say: "...The present position is, that the State accepts that there are obligations towards the land and from the land, as affecting the rest of the community, which are much more important than can be summed up in a cash account....Along with the recognition that the agricultural community, unaided, cannot construct and carry out its own policy of reform, the State recognizes the necessity of reform of agriculture in the national interest. As a result the State is now committed to an active influence in formulating agricultural policy. The State can have just what form of agriculture it pleases if it will pay for it. The impulse as applied to the farming community is purely economic. 'There are three possibilities for British agriculture today. (1) We can aim at growing more food for the nation. (2) At giving higher wages and profits for the people who are working the land. (3) At settling a larger population on the land.' The State must choose. But it should be possible to combine all three to a valuable extent.(1) and (3) must both be the object of any sound agricultural policy, and (2) should be the natural outcome of the organization and control of supply now embarked upon. The State may elect for 'increased output from the land, not only of existing products, but of possible new ones.' The British farmer must meanwhile remember that, 'Acre for acre, Holland uses nine times as much nitrogen, five times as much phosphate, and twelve times as much potash as is used by British farmers.' The Dutch are good farmers and would not use this amount unless it paid them to do so...."

Butter

George Marples, writing on "Butter--A World Problem" in Commerce and Finance for May 3, says: "Butter is to most of us a necessity of life. A friend of mine in London wrote me under date of April 13 that butter and cheese were being sold at the lowest prices ever known; the finest New Zealand butter at 10 cents per pound and New Zealand cheese a trifle over 6 cents. For a long time past the Australian pound has been selling at 20 percent less than the British pound, and the Australians are large shippers of butter to the United Kingdom. The New Zealand farmers complained that they were not getting as much for their butter in New Zealand currency as their Australian cousins were obtaining for theirs, so the New Zealand Government deliberately reduced the value of their pound to the same level as the Australian pound, but, in the issue of their trade paper, Meat and Wool, under date of February 10, there is the following: 'It is to be sincerely hoped that other producing countries do not enter upon a depreciated exchange competition to insure a demand for their products.' Denmark is also a large shipper of butter to England, which is sold in competition with New Zealand and Australia, so the Danish Government followed New Zealand's lead and reduced the value of the Danish krone 20 percent below its usual parity with the pound in order to give their farmers a better

price for their butter in krone. The Irish Free State is also an exporter of butter to England, but did not want to change the value of their currency, so are giving instead a bounty, paid by the taxpayers at large, to the exporter of butter. Germany, in order to reduce the quantities of Danish and Dutch butter crossing the frontier, has sharply restricted the importation thereof, and, in addition thereto, has advanced the duty on American lard to 100 percent of its value and has curtailed the production of margarine in Germany to 50 percent of what was formerly produced, which will deprive the American farmer of a market for his surplus margarine raw materials, oleo oil and neutral lard, of which we exported 14,000,000 pounds to Germany last year. Holland, having a surplus of butter on hand which they were unable to export, is compelling the margarine manufacturers to use 40 percent natural butter in their margarine. The British producers of butter and cheese are asking protection against the so-called 'dumping' of these commodities on the British markets, but the consumers so outnumber the producers that their voice is not likely to be heard. The United States has a duty of 14 cents per pound on butter imported into this country, but butter is now selling at such a low price in Australia and New Zealand that it is quite possible a limited quantity may be imported into this country, paying the more than 100 percent duty thereon...."

Farm Home Ownership An editorial in Farm and Ranch for April 15 says: "Some of the best farmers in the Southwest are living on rented farms. There are times when a tenant has less to worry about than the owner of the land. Probably this is more often true in cases of absentee landlords than it is of men who own the land they occupy. In the long run, however, the man who makes his home on his own farm and who has refrained from speculation, is the most substantial and the most desirable citizen in any community. There are those who believe that tenancy in the Southwest is not a problem to be reckoned with, but those who have given study to both the economic and sociologic aspects of tenantry make bold to take issue with them. This is especially true in Texas where tenancy is increasing at an alarming rate, passing the 70 percent mark in some counties and averaging 60.9 percent for the entire State. The greatest percentage of tenancy is found in these areas and counties where the best farm lands are. In keeping with the Texas system of renting, it is on these farms we find the poorest improvements and the fewest fences. There are exceptions, of course, but these exceptions generally are found where some home-owning farmer has retired or lost his farm and the buildings have not yet gone to ruin. The idea of any kind of shelter for the tenant and his livestock prevails in our richest farm areas. This is due in many cases to the fact that some tenants are not noted for their care of farm buildings and equipment, and in other cases to the lack of means to make the desired betterments....If we are to build our farms in productive capacity; if we are to become a State with comfortable and attractive farm homes; if we are to take advantage of our

agricultural opportunities, then we must encourage farm home ownership. The alternative is to change our system of renting to that of contractual relationship which makes it of mutual interest to both parties to keep up the soil and improvements and increase the value of both."

Ohio Co- An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for April 15 says: "The operation biggest accomplishment of Ohio farm organizations, in fact all Ohio agricultural agencies, has been the joining of efforts on common problems. Ohio has long led in Smith-Hughes work because all agricultural agencies have worked together to make it effective. Ohio has long been at or near the top in enrollment in boys' and girls' club work because all agencies joined together to encourage this type of education. Similarly in legislative work. Ohio farm organizations have always cooperated in presenting their problems to the legislature. It was through this joint effort that much of Ohio's tax, school and rural legislation was achieved. In marketing there has been an interlocking of effort that spelled success to the enterprises involved. Agriculturally Ohio has been the envy of most other States where conditions were not so harmonious...."

Wool Market The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for April 29 says: "Largely due to the inflationary trend of the moment, but aided to some extent by orders from the piece-goods market, there has been a strong advancing tendency in prices shown during the past week both in this market and in the West. At the seaboard the market had been definitely established on a basis of fully 50 cents, clean, for the best staple fine wools. Stocks have been tremendously reduced, only a very few houses having any weight of old wool left. In the West the mark-up of wool values has been quite as sharp as in the East, if not even ahead of the eastern rise, the best fine staple clips now being fully on a 50-cent, clean landed basis. Prices through the West for the most part are 50 percent over the opening prices for the season, and not infrequently 100 percent above last year at this time. The foreign markets have all been very firm...."

Section 3

Department of

Agriculture Frederic A Delano, president of the American Civic Association, writing on "Shifting Bureaus at Washington" in Review of Reviews and World's Work for May, says: "...At times it has been suggested that the National Park Service be transferred to the Department of Agriculture, on the theory that both have to do with land and recreational activities. The answer lies in the difference between the major functions of the two services. National Forests are primarily economic and conservation reservations. They are created to furnish a wood crop, to protect water sheds, to resist erosion. The timber produced is cut and marketed. Water power reservoirs are erected. Hunting is permitted. Leases are issued for private cottage sites. National

Parks on the other hand are set aside for the enjoyment of all the people, with special emphasis on the educational, inspirational, or historical opportunities they afford. The friends of the park movement were responsible for choosing the Department of the Interior as the safest place to assign the National Park Service, and they do not desire a change. The forest reserves represent some 160,000,000 acres, an area far exceeding the 12,580,000 acres--including Alaska's 5,800,000--of the National Parks and Monuments. There are twenty acres of national forests for every one of national parks. The forests have an important function to perform and should be administered separately from the parks. Combining them is like putting a picture gallery in a natural history museum. These forests are admirably administered in the Department of Agriculture. Why then disturb the present satisfactory relationship in order to bring about a doubtful paper advantage in a logical regrouping?...The planning features listed in the Public Works groups of the department set-up would give many new opportunities to coordinate national planning on a grand scale. For one thing, we desire to see Federal buildings in the cities and towns of the United States located in accordance with the official city plans. Too often other considerations have dictated a choice of locality...."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 4.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.25; cows, good \$3.25 to \$4; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$3.65 to \$4; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$3.90 to \$4; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$3.80 to \$4; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3 to \$3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.15 to \$5.75.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 75¢ to 76¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 74¢ to 75¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 69¢ to 70½¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 68½¢ to 70½¢; St. Louis 77¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 81½¢ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 70¢ to 76¢ (Nom.); Chicago 78¢; St. Louis 80½¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 55¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 64¢ to 67¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 67¢ to 70¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 47 1/8¢ to 49 1/8¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 31½ to 32½¢; Kansas City 37¢ to 38¢; Chicago 40¢; St. Louis 39¢ to 39½¢; No.2 white, Kansas City 39½¢ to 40¢; St. Louis 41½¢ to 42¢; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 35¢ to 35½¢; Kansas City 37½¢ to 38½¢; Chicago 39½¢ to 40½¢; St. Louis 39½¢ to 40¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 33½¢ to 34½¢; Kansas City 36½¢ to 38¢; Chicago 38½¢ to 39¢; St. Louis 39¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 23½¢ to 23½¢; Kansas City 24½¢ to 25½¢ (Nom.); Chicago 26¢ to 26½¢; St. Louis 26¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 22½¢ to 23¢; Kansas City 24¢ to 25¢ (Nom.); Chicago 25½¢ to 25¾¢;

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

St. Louis $25\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 50¢ to 52¢ ; Chicago 55¢ to 59¢ ; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis $\$1.39\frac{3}{4}$ to $\$1.42\frac{3}{4}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes $\$2.75$ - $\$3.75$ per double-head barrel in eastern cities; $\$2.50$ f.o.b. Hastings. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs $\$2.25$ per 100 pounds in St. Louis; $\$1.25$ f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains closed at 85¢ - $\$1.20$ per 100 pounds sacked in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites $67\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ - $72\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ carlot sales in Chicago; 47¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. North Carolina Klondike strawberries $\$3$ - $\$4$ per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; $\$2.15$ - $\$3$ f.o.b. Chadbourn. Louisiana 24-pint crates $\$1.25$ - $\$1.50$ in Pittsburgh; fair 75¢ - $82\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ f.o.b. Hammond. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, 70¢ - $\$1.10$ per 50 pounds in city markets; 50¢ - 55¢ f.o.b. Laredo and 60¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage $\$1.50$ - $\$2.40$ per $1\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in terminal markets. Mississippi lettuce crates $\$2.50$ - $\$2.75$ in Pittsburgh; $\$1.75$ - $\$1.80$ f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 75¢ - $\$1$ per bushel basket in New York City; 90¢ - $\$1$ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 6 points to 8.12¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.41¢ . May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 8.17¢ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 8.14¢ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $22\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$; 91 score, 22¢ ; 90 score, 22¢ .

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, $13\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$ to 14¢ ; Young Americas, 14¢ .

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, $16\frac{1}{2}\text{¢}$ to $17\frac{3}{4}\text{¢}$; Standards, 16 to $16\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$; Firsts, 15 to $15\frac{1}{4}\text{¢}$. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

LIBRARY
MAY 15 1933
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 31

Section 1

May 6, 1933

**SECURITIES BILL
PASSES HOUSE** The administration bill for the supervision of traffic in investment securities was unanimously passed by the House of Representatives yesterday in the general form suggested by the President. Adoption by the Senate without material change is expected. (Press, May 6.)

**COMMERCE CHAMBER
RESOLUTIONS** The press today says: "Full indorsement of the Roosevelt administration's program to assist industry was given by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States yesterday in resolutions adopted at its closing session. Among the speakers at sessions were Secretaries Wallace and Roper, who touched on proposals for guidance and control of industry. Indorsement was given by the chamber to the pending emergency farm legislation, the proposals for bilateral tariff agreements and in general the provisions of the revised Glass banking reform bill...."

The resolution on farm relief said in part: "Emergency legislation conferring unprecedented powers with respect to basic agricultural commodities has reached an advanced stage. That only benefits will arise from any exercise of these powers is the hope of all business men's organizations."

R.F.C. CHAIRMAN Jesse Jones, a director and acting chairman of the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, yesterday was elected chairman. He had been acting in this capacity since Atlee Pomerene left the office on March 4. Jones has been a director of the corporation since February, 1932.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation said yesterday it had agreed to advance \$1,777,000 to Louisiana State University for improvements. Confidence that the State of Tennessee would be granted a \$10,000,000 loan also was expressed by Senator McKellar of Tennessee, after a conference with corporation officials. (Press, May 6.)

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE An A. P. dispatch today from London says: "The World Economic and Monetary Conference will probably last six months, starting with two months' intensive organization and the handling of major problems, such as tariffs and monetary questions, according to views expressed in British political circles. The public sessions at the beginning of the conference are expected to last two weeks, if the principal spokesmen of the sixty nations that will be represented take the opportunity of expressing their policies and hopes...."

TRADE RELATIONS The press today says: "Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank, arrived at Washington yesterday to begin a search with President Roosevelt for the particular part his country might play in the world-wide effort to raise commodity prices...."

Section 2

Acreage

An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for May says: "Almost every farm owner has more land than he needs. He is paying taxes on land that adds nothing to his income, and is a liability rather than an asset. This habit is due more to custom and habit than to intelligent choice. No other class of people are so much governed by habit and custom as farmers. This is not a bad characteristic if it is properly directed. But it is too often the case that farmers hold on to the things that they should let go, and let go the things they should keep. Scientific agriculture is doing away with the necessity of large acreage in the South. Extensive farming rarely pays. Intensive farming intelligently directed is the type of farming that gives most hope for profit. The best farmer now takes pride in the smallness of his farm rather than the extent of his acreage. The man who prides himself on the number of acres of useless land he owns is a back number."

Dairy
Industry
Problems

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for May 1 says: "California is settling its milk troubles in large distributing and consuming centers by arbitration. As a means of avoiding any entanglements with the Sherman anti-trust law, producers in each center organized into cooperative associations, and under the Capper-Volstead Act, and with the help of the marketing division of the State Department of Agriculture, proceeded to form arbitration boards. These Boards consist of representatives of producers, distributors and consumers, and the results obtained have cleared up the milk wars and placed both production and distribution back on a profitable basis without doing consumers an injustice. The milk producing and distributing industries in Texas have been torn asunder for more than a year by the staging of milk wars between distributors at the expense of both producers and distributors. Efforts have been made to bring peace to the industry, but arbitrary and stubborn factions among distributors have kept the battle raging, first in one city and then in another. In order to quell this disturbance, an appeal has been made to the legislature with the hope of finding some remedy which will not violate the right of contract and at the same time punish those distributors who adopt unfair competitive measures and sell milk below the cost of production. Such a bill has been introduced and may have been passed by the time this appears in print. Distributors are few as compared with the number of producers, and it seems almost incomprehensible to consumers that fair arrangements cannot be made to pay producers the cost of production and a small profit. Consumers never complain when asked to pay a fair price for milk and milk products. Producers have complied with all requirements of the law, they have made their investment and render the service...."

Florida
Honey
Industry

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for April 24 says: "While not a great deal is said about the production and sale of honey in Florida it is nevertheless an industry that means much to certain sections and helps to advertise the State

in a very pleasant way. Florida honey is now a staple product and is in increasing demand in various parts of the country. It is, of course, largely used in the manufacture of confections and is also considerably used in medicine; but as a table delicacy it is slowly extending its fame and is featured in some places, far away from this Land of Flowers. Florida orange blossom honey is not nearly as well known and appreciated as it should be; but wherever used it becomes talked of, and few indeed are the people who do not like it. Tupelo honey is another popular brand, and the various kinds of honey produced in Florida are all excellent and are being used more and more, in all the States..."

Fox Farming J.M.D. Mackenzie, writing in The Estate Magazine (London) in Scotland for April, says: "The first farm started in Great Britain was in land Scotland, and there are today about fifteen farms North of the Tweed. Some of these are large, and the number of animals is probably about equal to those on the larger number of farms in the South. Up to the present year the Championship Cup for the best fox at the S.F.B.A. Show has been held by a Scottish farm, and it seems probable that the climate of Scotland is more suited to the production of fine furs than that of England and Wales....The show record of a farm at recent shows is a very useful criterion, but here one must bear in mind that one swallow does not make a summer--obviously ten prizewinners among a thousand beasts are not nearly so good as five prizes among twenty. There is also the point that the farmer himself knows from experience what to expect from his own animals, and this is a point about which no one else is likely to have any information. It is the small farm which as a rule breeds the best animals, as is shown by last year's show: five farms keeping only about 100 breeding pairs between them won five out of six major awards, six out of seven color championships, eighteen firsts and sixteen seconds in twenty-seven classes, and sixty-one awards in all out of 133. This is due to the detailed supervision which is possible, and to the impossibility of finding room for poor stock where the number is definitely limited..."

Hog Supply An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for April 29 says: "Reports throughout the Corn Belt indicate that farm butchering has been carried on more extensively the past winter than ever before. Not only have farmers been slaughtering many hogs for their own use, but they have engaged extensively in the sale of pork to neighbors and town people. In one instance called to our attention, a farmer living within a few miles of one of the larger cities of the State slaughtered and sold to city customers nearly 200 hogs in the past winter. These buyers came to the farm to get their purchases. At the time, and for the individual farmer, the retailing of meat may seem like a good business proposition, but is it? Further investigation reveals that in many instances farmers who do their own slaughtering undersell the local retailer in disposing of the meat, and this forces the retailer to attempt to meet the competition. Thus, when a packer salesman calls to sell him, the dealer is not in the market, or, will buy only at a lower price. The packer, in turn, adjusts his bids on hogs in accordance with the declining retail market, and the farm price

of hogs suffers. The situation raises the question whether or not farmers who set up their own retail channels at lower prices are not, at the same time, killing the goose that lays the golden egg for them. One hopeful aspect of the greatly increased farm slaughtering of hogs is that it has diminished the supply of hogs sufficiently to affect the hog market favorably, when the reduction is apparent."

Southwest
Dairying

An editorial in The Dairy Record for April 26 says: "Considering the ease with which we can get cut on quality, it seems strange that there should be any shortage of undergraduate butter," a creameryman said to us recently in commenting upon the narrow spread between grades because of the short supply of lower-scoring goods, and a companion added that he couldn't see why there should be so little of that kind of goods since 'the Southwest is still producing a lot of butter.' True, the Southwest is not falling very far behind its normal production of butter but our friends in older established dairy sections had better begin to disabuse their minds of the idea that the Southwest produces only poor goods. It is true that that part of the country still has a big job left to accomplish, but it has made far greater progress in producing fine butter than creamerymen in northern states realize. In common with those of their brethren in the older dairy sections, their quality efforts have experienced a set-back because of conditions over which they have no control but they are not disheartened. The Southwest has many natural advantages and it has the men and the will to make it not only a great dairy section but a great quality butter section."

Wisconsin
Milk
Situau-
tion

An editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for April 29 says: "All Wisconsin is watching with keenest interest the efforts put forth this month by state officials and other mediators to avoid a strike of milk producers and the resulting picketing of highways to prevent milk shipments to cities. Sane, sober citizens are thankful to know that such scenes of strife and threatened bloodshed will probably be avoided. Conferences held between officials, producers, dealers and milk products manufacturers during the past few weeks at Milwaukee and Madison have brought about some advance in price. Increases of 23 cents a hundred for fluid milk in the Milwaukee area and 15 cents a hundred in evaporated milk sections and cheese making counties were obtained. This shows that something can be done by such authority, and that the milk producer is not forgotten. More can be done and more should be done to secure a return that will give the dairy farm operator a return above his production cost, which is shown to be \$1.57 per hundred pounds on the average...."

DAILY DIGEST

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U.S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 32

Section 1

May 8, 1933.

**THE PRESIDENT'S
RADIO TALK** The press today reports: "President Roosevelt spoke directly to the Nation again last night and announced new governmental measures, going more fundamentally into present economic problems aimed to set up 'a partnership between Government and farming, industry and transportation.' This would not be a 'partnership in profits, because the profits would still go to the citizens, but rather a partnership in planning and a partnership to see that the plans are carried out,' the President explained in his radio address. The administration is planning to ask Congress in the next few days for legislation to enable the Government to undertake public works to stimulate employment, Mr. Roosevelt said. It will also propose 'well-considered and conservative measures' to give industrial workers a more fair wage return, prevent 'cut-throat' competition and unduly long hours for labor and encourage each industry to prevent overproduction....

"At the outset the President reviewed the situation existing at the beginning of his administration. 'Two months ago we were facing serious problems,' he said. 'The country was dying by inches. It was dying because trade and commerce had declined to dangerously low levels; prices of basic commodities were such as to destroy the value of the assets of national institutions such as banks, savings banks, insurance companies and others.' The situation called for the emergency bank legislation, farm relief, refinancing of farm and home mortgages, he said, and denied that the Constitution had been overlooked in the granting of so-called dictatorial powers to himself to deal with banking and other matters. Congress had merely designated the President 'as the agency to carry out certain of the purposes of the Congress,' and 'this was constitutional and in keeping with past American tradition.'..."

**THE LEGISLATIVE
PROGRAM** The press today says: "The Roosevelt legislative program will have been approved in its entirety in the House by the end of May, Speaker Rainey declared yesterday in reviewing the legislative situation. Foreign debts and the thirty-hour week were not on the program, said Mr. Rainey, and he had no reason to expect that they would be added. ...But even if the House is ready to quit around June 1 it may be days, or even weeks, afterward before the Senate is ready to adjourn....

"Taking up the uncompleted part of President Roosevelt's program, Speaker Rainey said that the House would move quickly on the matters awaiting action...."

**AMERICAN-ITALIAN
ACCORD** The press today says: "President Roosevelt and Signor Guido Jung, Italian Minister of Finance and personal representative of Premier Mussolini, on Saturday reached a complete agreement on essential international action necessary for raising world commodity prices and thus ending the depression. Hoping to influence the deliberations of the World Economic and Monetary Conference at London beginning June 12, the two statesmen set forth their views in a joint statement issued at the White House..."

Section 2

Alcohol
as Fuel

An editorial in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry for May says: "Cotton Stockings. A short time ago a man heavily interested in cotton manufactures complainly asked: 'When will the women begin wearing cotton stockings again?' The reply was: 'When you give up your car and again use a horse and buggy to drive to your office.' One of the arguments arising over the proposal that the users of internal combustion engines be required to employ a fuel carrying a certain percentage of alcohol derived from American-grown farm products is that, the automobile having displaced the horse, a consumer of farm products, it is only justice to make its successor use these grains. It seems to us another case of cotton stockings. In our News Edition of April 20, 1933, appears a statement regarding this alcohol-gasoline controversy. In this issue is a paper on solubility of alcohol in gasoline, and we intend to print in our May 10, 1933, News Edition a further discussion on alcohol-gasoline blends as motor fuels. We believe our readers will find all these statements informing and useful. Certainly the chemist and chemical engineer can form his own opinions from the data available. A discussion of the subject is made difficult by the fact that the proponents of the plan generally admit that the comparative economy of fuels is not involved. This is not surprising when we remember that the proposal involves initiating an industry the primary purpose of which is to effect an increase in the cost of its own raw material--a rather difficult contention to defend economically. Anything that will restore buying power to our farm population deserves prompt and favorable action...."

Back to
Farm Move-
ment

The Literary Digest for May 6 says: "A vast procession of millions moves unseen, unheard--back to the farm. The great migrations of history are outdone, the huge movement of two million American soldiers to France that stirred our nation to the depths is equaled as two million Americans go from the city to the land in 1931-32. Unemployment in town, food on the farm, are the driving forces, and 1933 may see the trek grow even larger. This great hegira has already raised our farm population to the highest figure ever known--32,242,000--a figure no doubt growing still larger while the presses print it. As Congress pushes the Roosevelt program of agricultural aid, too, the largest rural population in our history waits to see it work out in terms of better crop prices and an easement of mortgage burdens. Whatever benefits ensue--and already an increase in commodity prices is noted--they will affect a record number, thanks to the back-to-the-farm trek precipitated by the depression. Last year, when more than 1,000,000 gave up the hopeless struggle in the city to go where food is more easily obtainable, the movement carried the farm population total to 32,242,000, as estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 'This is the largest increase for a single year since 1920,' says the Associated Press, 'and completes a net gain of more than 2,000,000 people on American farms since 1930.' The previous high mark in estimated farm population was

32,076,960 in 1910. How many will remain on the land when conditions again are normal? That question interests editors. 'A sustained increase in farm prices,' says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, 'will make rural life more attractive and economically possible. On the other hand, it may revive some of the urban prosperity which had been emptying the farms before 1929. Which call will be stronger? Probably many will think twice before they again leave a farm which supplies three reasonably satisfactory meals daily!'

Coconut Oil Nature (London) for April 15 says: "Coconut oil derived from copra is by far the most important ultimate product of the coconut palm, and the future prospects of the industry are reviewed in a report which appears as the second volume of a 'Survey of Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils'. Within the last ten years there has been an increase of about thirty percent in the world acreage under coconuts, bringing the total to 7,000,000 acres in 1931. Since 1921 the British Empire has accounted for slightly more than half this amount. The increase in production has been mainly due to the demand from the United States, but the needs of that country can be met by the production from the Philippines. Other producing countries, including those of the British Empire, must be chiefly dependent upon European consumption. Owing to the heavy production of whale oil, however, there is at present no sign of an increased demand in the European market. In this market the demand for coconut oil depends upon the expansion of the soap and margarine industries. The survey concludes that the output of copra will be on the increase for several years and that the bulk of this will appear on the world market, although local consumption accounts for a considerable proportion of the output of most producing countries, especially of India, the Dutch East Indies, and the South Sea Islands."

Farm Prices An editorial entitled "Farmer Aided by Rising Prices" in The Journal of Commerce for May 5 says: "Owing to the fact that grains, cotton and other agricultural products have taken the lead in the advance of prices which has been under way during the past two months, the purchasing power of many farmers has already been substantially improved as compared with its low point for the depression. While the average level of wholesale prices has advanced less than 10 percent and retail prices are little, if any, above the low point of the post-war period, grain prices have shown an advance of nearly 60 percent, and food prices a rise of 16 percent from recent low points, according to The Journal of Commerce index....Other factors which should be borne in mind in determining the actual benefit accruing to farmers from the advances which have already occurred in agricultural prices are the nature of the individual farmer's business and the distribution of his expenditures. The benefit thus far derived by farmers varies widely both as between producers of different crops and between producers of the same crop who marketed their output promptly and those who retained substantial quantities in storage on the farm. However, it is probable that to date practically

all farmers who had products on hand to sell are better off than last winter, as few of the commodities for which they have to expend money have shown any considerable price advance at retail stores."

Ogburn on
Social
Machine

William F. Ogburn, Professor of Sociology at the University of Chicago, writing on "Laggard Parts of our Social Machine" in New York Times Magazine for April 16, says: "....Our civilization is huge and intricate. I have shown that grave social problems are caused by the unequal rates of change in the law, in government, in religion, in science, in economic organization and in social institutions. One other part of our culture that is slow to change may be mentioned. I refer to beliefs and social philosophies. These cherished attitudes we cling to long after the conditions that gave rise to them have disappeared or been transformed. We long to use Thomas Jefferson's ideas of government, which were formulated in an agricultural era, though we wouldn't think of advising our farmers to use the same farm implements employed on the lovely acres of Monticello when Jefferson lived there. Apparently we are more willing to accept technological changes than changes in beliefs. Consider the accepted opinions as to the place of woman in society. While conservatives were insisting, as some still insist, that woman's place was in the home, technological progress was eliminating some of the most important reasons for her presence there. The spindle, the loom, the candle mold and the soap vat have completely left the home; the baking oven, the laundry tub, the sewing machine and the canning jar have done so in part....Since we cannot and will not undo technological progress the wise thing to do is speed up the social changes caused by such progress and so shorten or avoid a period of social maladjustment. Why, for example, delay shifting the boundary lines of our counties when by readjusting them we can save the taxpayers millions of dollars? For the same reason why delay developing an adequate metropolitan-area government?..With every decade the great wheel of technological equipment seems to whirl faster and faster and to grow larger and larger. Our civilization is hard put to it to keep pace. Yet keep pace it must if we are not to be in a continual state of unhappy maladjustment."

Wholesale
Prices

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ending April 29 stands at 61.5 as compared with 60.4 for the week ending April 22, showing an increase of approximately one and eight-tenths percent, each group sharing in the advance. These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0.

Section 3

Department of

Agriculture In a review of Secretary Wallace's address before the

Chamber of Commerce of the United States May 5, Ernest K. Lindley, in New York Herald Tribune for May 6, says: "Despite all the measures proposed by the administration, the United States is threatened with continuing 'tremendous surpluses' of at least three great crops--wheat, cotton and corn--Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace told the United States Chamber of Commerce today...."

Mr. Wallace's straight-from-the-shoulder talk, about the American farming problem was the high water mark of the closing day of the chamber's annual meeting. After finishing a short prepared address, Mr. Wallace had the radio microphones turned off, requested that he not be quoted directly, and proceeded to speak extemporaneously about the difficulties in the American agricultural problem. The unflinching realism of the man who is about to be invested with revolutionary powers to organize the agricultural production of the nation repeatedly evoked hearty applause from his audience. Mr. Wallace said that there was much greater need of acreage control than was generally realized...."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm

Products

May 5: Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.25; cows, good \$3.25 to \$4; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.75; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$3.65 to \$4; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$3.90 to \$4; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$3.80 to \$4; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3 to \$3.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$5.85.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 75 5/8¢ to 76 5/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 74 5/8¢ to 75 5/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 71¢ to 72 1/4¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 70 1/2¢ to 71 1/4¢; Chicago 73 3/4¢ to 74 1/4¢; St. Louis 79¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 82 1/2¢; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 71 1/2¢ to 77¢; St. Louis 82¢ to 82 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 59¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 65 3/8¢ to 68 3/8¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 68 3/8¢ to 71 3/8¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 49 1/2¢ to 51 1/2¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 34¢ to 35¢; Kansas City 39¢ to 40 1/2¢; Chicago 41¢; St. Louis 41¢ to 41 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City 41¢ to 42¢; St. Louis 43 1/2¢; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 37 1/2¢ to 38¢; Kansas City 39¢ to 40 1/2¢; Chicago 41 1/2¢ to 42¢; St. Louis 41 3/4¢ to 42 1/4¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 36¢ to 37¢; Kansas City 38 3/4¢ to 40¢; Chicago 40 1/4¢ to 41¢; St. Louis 40 1/2¢ to 41 1/2¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 23 5/8¢ to 24 1/8¢; Kansas City

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

25 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ (Nom.); Chicago 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 26¢ to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 white, Minneapolis 22 7/8¢ to 23 3/8¢; Kansas City 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 26¢; St. Louis 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 26¢; Special No. 2 barley, Minneapolis 50¢ to 52¢; Chicago 55¢ to 59¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.45 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3-\$3.75 per double-head barrels in the East; \$2.50 f.o.b. Hastings. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in Chicago on carlot sales; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains 85¢-\$1.10 in the East; 42 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 70¢-75¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 48¢-50¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial, 75¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in city markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Laredo; 60¢ f.o.b. Crystal City. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$2.50-\$3.50 per 32-quart crate in a few eastern cities with f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn \$1.50-\$2.40. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.75-\$2.50 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -bushel hamper in eastern cities. Mississippi stock \$3-\$3.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York Baldwin apples, No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, some scalded 83¢ per bushel basket in New York City; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 24 points to 8.36¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.58¢. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 25 points to 8.42¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 22 points to 8.36¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 14¢; Young Americas, 14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnier Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Standards, 16 to 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Firsts, 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIX, No. 33

Section 1

May 9, 1933.

SENATE VOTES

SECURITIES BILL Regulation of the future sale of securities along the lines recommended by President Roosevelt was approved yesterday by the Senate. The House having already passed a similar bill, the way was opened for an immediate conference and an agreement. The Senate action was taken without the formality of a record vote, after less than two hours of debate. A Federal corporation to represent holders of defaulted foreign securities, governmental or private, is provided in an amendment by Senator Johnson, adopted just before passage of the bill itself. (Press, May 9.)

CIVIL SERVICE

COMMISSIONERS The Senate yesterday approved the nomination of Harry B. Mitchell of Montana to succeed Thomas E. Campbell as president of the Civil Service Commission, and of Mrs. Lucille F. McMillin of Tennessee to succeed Miss Jessie Dell as a member of the commission. (Press, May 9.)

STABILIZATION

COFFEE Announcement was made today by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Chairman of the Federal Farm Board, who has been designated by the President to be Governor of the new Farm Credit Administration, that the New York coffee office of the Grain Stabilization Corporation on May 8, 1933, sold 62,500 bags of Santos coffee, at prices ranging from 9.26 cents to 9.36 cents per pound. This sale constitutes the regular monthly allotment offered to the trade on sealed bids of coffee acquired from the Brazilian Government in 1931 in exchange for American wheat.

IOWA'S DISTURBED

AREAS A Des Moines dispatch today says: "While 'farm holiday' leaders worked away on plans for their national farm strike to begin Saturday, National Guard authorities last night were preparing for restoration of civil rule in the farm foreclosure 'war' area by the end of the week. Adjt. Gen. Charles Grahl announced that martial law would be lifted in Plymouth and Crawford Counties, seats of latest farm disturbances, today or tomorrow, and that most of the troops now stationed there would be withdrawn.... Meanwhile, Milo Reno, president of the National Farm Holiday Association, said no plans for the strike would be announced before Wednesday. From other farm organization leaders came indications that their groups would afford little to the holiday movement...."

FRANCE CONVENES

COLONIAL PARLEY A Paris dispatch today states that a conference of France and her colonies opens at Paris today and in many respects it bids fair ultimately to have as profound an effect on world trade as the British Empire's Ottawa parley. The report says: "Like that conference, it is the beginning of a supreme effort by France to make her vast colonial empire as self-contained as possible. The meeting has not been as carefully organized nor as widely advertised as the Ottawa conference, and it is not expected to do more than lay the groundwork for vital future agreements, but it is hoped it will give France a better idea of to what extent she and her dependencies can get along without outside help...."

Section 2

Farm Strikes An editorial in The New York Times for May 7 says:

"Governor Herring of Iowa acted with courage and decision in proclaiming martial law in seven counties where excited farmers had taken the law into their own hands....In a State of farmers there is...only condemnation for this lawlessness. There is sympathy for the plight of the farmers, none for the cruel excesses into which they have been goaded by the smooth talkers who have duped them....Iowa has been full of prosperous farmers; of farmers who sold their land at high prices and retired to towns to live upon their incomes, now shadowy so far as they were invested in farm mortgages. They are and were essentially conservative. This local madness hasn't touched them, any more than it has the mass of their occupation elsewhere. They await better times...."

Grain Prices

An editorial on "Wheat and the Farmer" in The Wall St. Journal for May 8 says: "In the past week wheat for July delivery has sold as high as $7\frac{3}{4}$ cents a bushel, compared with the low point of $43\frac{3}{8}$ cents, and the September contract has reached $75\frac{7}{8}$ against the low price of $45\frac{1}{4}$ cents a bushel. Speculation has been anticipating the future and thus passing the benefits on to the producers. It might be a fair question to ask if either the farmers or the country at large have any cause to regret the passing of the Farm Board from the scene. There will be no more Stabilization Corporation activities, and no more official affiliations with the National Grain Corporation. Instead there is now a free market....And the public shows its appreciation of the fact by coming into it and operating freely. The speculative possibilities were apparent some months ago, but not until official announcement that there would be no more stabilization did the public feel inclined to enter the market. It is now in and making a broad market in grains, wheat especially, and as soon as it realizes that the corn crop is off to a late start, it will probably enter that market in greater volume than heretofore. The benefit of this public entry into the grain markets is being translated into higher prices and passed on to the farmers. Without a free speculative market it would be a long time before the full benefits of changed price conditions got back to the farmers, but now, with the Chicago Board of Trade and other grain exchanges providing free and open markets to all interested in grains, producers have the benefit of up-to-the-minute price changes. Those changes in the last two weeks have meant many millions to the farmers, with a heartening effect upon business....".

Population

P.K.Whelpton, Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems, Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, is the author of an 8-page article on population in the United States in The American Journal of Sociology for May. An abstract of the article says: "Due primarily to an increase in net emigration, the downward trend of population growth in the United States continued in 1932. Internal movements appear to have increased the rural population more rapidly than the total population, resulting in a

decline in urban numbers during the year. Continuing past trends of expectation of life and specific birth-rates in various ways, making different assumptions for net immigration, and computing the resulting population indicates the United States is unlikely to have over 150,000,000 inhabitants by 1980, and perhaps as few as 126,500,000."

Scientific Patents Abraham Flexner, in a discussion of the question of the propriety of members of a university faculty taking out patents based on their discoveries, in Science for March 31, says: "Dr. Alan Gregg has done a notable service not only to research in medicine but to scientific research in general. John Maynard Keynes has recently said that nothing is more important than that we should get rid of the profit spirit in modern life. His opinion applies more definitely to research than to any other social or human activity. As a matter of history, the scientific discoveries that have ultimately inured to the benefit of society either financially or socially have been made by men like Faraday and Clerk Maxwell who never gave a thought to the possible financial profit of their work. They were driven on by the spirit of curiosity, and that alone should animate workers in scientific laboratories. The moment that research is utilized as a source of profit, its spirit is debased. The state's and the individual's interest in its support is necessarily weakened, and the most glorious characteristic of modern science is debased...."

Yandell Henderson, Yale University, in the same discussion, says: "...If an occasional patent does return more than the fees to the U.S. Patent Office and lawyers, the inventor is not thereby tempted to an enervating luxury. As a member of a university faculty, he generally needs an increase of income over and above his university salary. A good invention is as proper a source of income as the authorship of a good book. If the holder of the patent is freed to some extent from financial stringency and care, he will be the better able to devote himself to further scientific discoveries and useful inventions. Bread, or even a little butter on the bread, for a man and his family is one of the prime requisites for research, although this nutritional feature of productive scholarship is often overlooked...."

State Banking Joseph Stagg Lawrence, editor, The Econostat, writing on "The Failure of State Banking" in Review of Reviews and World's Work for May, says: "...Throughout the last century and a half it is the state banking authorities who, by their complacency, have been responsible for the major part of our banking ills. The direct loss to depositors based upon asset realization in past failures indicates that losses for the past three years will exceed a billion and a quarter dollars, and it is not unfair to charge all of this to our loose and irresponsible state banking codes. This is a fact which the average depositor does not appreciate, for if he did, only banks which are members of the Federal Reserve system would secure his deposits. As a result of this the movement to force all the banks in the country into a single

unified system has made rapid headway. Since states have the right to charter banks and the tax on state bank notes no longer hampers the state institutions, there is some doubt regarding the constitutional power of the Federal Government to effect this unification. On the ground that the failure of more than 10,000 banks since the war places an undue burden upon interstate commerce and makes it difficult to provide a sound currency or banking system, the following methods of eliminating state banks have been suggested: (1) A tax upon checks drawn on state banks. (2) Forbid any government official or any bank or corporation with a national charter to accept a check payable at a state bank. (3) Forbid any bank with a national charter to extend any credit to or keep any funds in a state bank. (4) Prohibit the deposit of public funds in a state bank. (5) Exempt national banks from all taxation."

Sugar Prices An editorial in *Facts About Sugar* for May says: "April witnessed a remarkable expansion in activity and a further sharp rise in prices in the American sugar market. Partly this was due to the general increase in commodity prices and buying that followed the prohibition of gold exports on April 19 and the popular conclusion that the Federal Government was committed to a policy of inflation. In the case of sugar, however, this was not the sole cause. Events of the month merely accentuated the upward tendency that had been in evidence since the end of January based upon the steadily improving statistical position and, so far as the United States is concerned, upon the growing relief that some readjustment will be made that will improve the position of Cuban sugar and perhaps lend greater stability to the entire price situation. Comparison of a few of the changes that have taken place within a brief period will show the rapid rate at which the rehabilitation of sugar has been moving. In the three months between January 24 and April 24 the price of 96 degree Cuban sugar before payment of duty increased approximately 100 percent. In the same period, wholesale quotations on refined advanced from 3.90 cents to 4.50 cents per pound. On the futures market the December position, which had sold at 0.86 cent on the earlier date, had gone up to 1.48 cents by April 24. As compared with 2.60 cents in April, 1932, raw sugar, duty paid, was selling at 3.30 cents at the beginning of the fourth week of April, this year, this being the highest price at which it had sold since November 1931. The increase in activity during the past month was no less pronounced than the rise in price. Transactions on the Sugar Exchange during the latter half of the month reached the highest volume they had attained in more than three years..."

Washington The *Washington Post* which has been investigating dairy Milk Mar- prices in Washington, in the third article on the subject, pub- keting lished today, says: "The housewife in Washington who is required to buy heavy cream for a dozen domestic uses finds it a greater drain upon the family treasury than does the housewife in other cities. The Washington family pays 35 cents for the same quantity

of whipping cream for which the average American family pays 21 cents. What is known to housewives as heavy cream has a butterfat content of 40 percent, and it ranges in retail price from 15 cents a half pint in New York City to 27.5 cents a half pint in Chicago. Figures used in this comparison are from April records of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Association. The milk bought from the dairy farmer in Maryland and Virginia, which is used for cream making by Capital milk dealers, is purchased at the rate of 15 cents a gallon, averaging 4 percent butterfat content. To make a gallon of 40 percent cream 10 gallons of this milk is required. So that to obtain enough of this milk to make a gallon of cream the dealer must purchase ten gallons of milk for which he pays \$1.50. If this same gallon is processed, bottled and delivered to the doors of his customers, the dealer receives 35 cents a half pint for his product, or \$5.60 for the gallon. This sum is what he receives for the cream for which he has made an initial outlay to the dairy farmer of \$1.50. The difference in the price which he has paid the dairymen and the price he receives from his customers is \$4.10. The handling costs to the dealer are the amounts he expends in processing, bottling and delivering. He receives from his customers nearly four times as much as he has originally paid the dairy farmer...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products May 8.—Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.25; cows, good \$3.25 to \$4; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.75; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.25; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.10 to \$4.25; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$3.95 to \$4.25; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.10 to \$3.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.65 to \$6.25.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 74 1/8¢ to 75 1/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 73 1/8¢ to 74 1/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 70 1/2¢ to 71 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 70¢ to 70 3/4¢; Chicago 74¢; St. Louis 78 1/2¢; No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 83¢; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 71¢ to 78¢; St. Louis 82 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 59¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 63 3/4¢ to 66 3/4¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 66 3/4¢ to 69 3/4¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 49 1/8¢ to 51 1/8¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 35 1/2¢ to 36 1/2¢; Kansas City 41¢ to 42¢; Chicago 44¢ to 44 1/2¢; St. Louis 43 1/2¢; No.2 white, Kansas City 42 3/4¢ to 43 3/4¢; St. Louis 46 1/2¢; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 39¢ to 39 1/2¢; Kansas City 40 1/4¢ to 42 1/2¢; Chicago 43 3/4¢ to 45 1/2¢; St. Louis 44 1/4¢ to 44 1/2¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 37 1/2¢ to 38 1/2¢; Kansas City 39 1/2¢ to 41 1/2¢; Chicago 42 1/2¢ to 43 1/2¢; St. Louis 43 1/4¢ to 44¢; No.2

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

white oats, Minneapolis 23 5/8¢ to 24 1/8¢; Kansas City 26¢; Chicago 25 3/4 to 27¢; St. Louis 26 1/2¢; No. 3 white, Minneapolis 22 5/8¢ to 23 3/8¢; Kansas City 24 1/2¢; Chicago 25 1/2¢ to 26¢; St. Louis 26 1/4¢; Special No. 2 barley, Minneapolis 50¢ to 52¢; Chicago 58¢ to 62¢.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3.50-\$4.25 per double-head barrel in the East; \$2.75 f.o.b. Hastings. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.15-\$2.25 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains 80¢-\$1.10 in eastern cities; 35 1/2¢-38¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 67 1/2¢-72 1/2¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial and U.S. No.1, 75¢-\$1.20 per 50-pound sacks in terminal markets; 70¢ f.o.b. Laredo. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.75-\$2.50 per 1 1/2-bushel hamper in the East. Mississippi stock \$2.50-\$2.75 per lettuce crate in Chicago; \$1.75 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York U.S. No.1, 2 1/2 inches minimum, Baldwin apples \$1-\$1.25; Starks \$1; Romes \$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.15-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City with f.o.b. sales of Baldwins 90¢ at Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 17 points to 8.25¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.39¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 8.42¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 8.36¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22 1/2¢; 91 score, 22 1/4¢; 90 score, 22 1/4¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 14 1/4 to 14 1/2¢; Young Americas, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 17 to 18 1/4¢; Standards, 16 to 16 3/4¢; Firsts, 15 1/4 to 15 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Vol. XLIX, No. 34

Section 1

May 10, 1933.

IN CONGRESS

The press today reports: "Driving hard for adjournment the first week in June, congressional leaders put new zest into their parliamentary maneuvers yesterday, advancing four major measures on the Roosevelt emergency program to legislative phases assuring early enactment.

"The Wagner-Lewis \$500,000,000 State-aid relief bill was finally approved by the House, when that body accepted the conference report previously sustained in the Senate. The measure now goes to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature. It becomes operative at once. The funds are to be distributed through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in proportion to the expenditures of the various States on their own programs.

"Final action of the farm relief bill, which includes the Thomas inflation amendment, was predicted within 24 hours. Yesterday the House rejected the Simpson cost-of-production plan....Senate concurrence in this action, which is expected today, will clear the last legislative obstacle in the path of the farm bill.

"Meanwhile, President Roosevelt's immediate advisers on the projected bill for national industrial coordination, with the aid and support of the Federal Government, was put into final form. Senators who have had a part in writing the co-operative measure anticipated last night that the President would submit his formal recommendations on the plan to Congress today or tomorrow....The fourth major item advanced on the legislative ways yesterday was the railroad coordination bill, which would establish an experimental Federal control for one year in the interest of economy...."

GENEVA GRAIN PARLEY

A Geneva dispatch today says: "The League of Nations Economic Committee's consultation of experts of the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina on the wheat exports problem, in preparation for the London conference, begins at Geneva today. The American members are Henry Morgenthau, George Haas, Frederick Murphy and Lloyd Steere, agricultural attaché of the Berlin Embassy. Officials stress that the members of the committee are not government delegates, but are serving as League experts, and that it is premature to expect the four big exporters to reach any binding agreement here. The consultation originated in Argentina's proposal to the preparatory commission that a conference of all wheat exporters be convoked to provide for reduction of acreage."

TRADE RELATIONS

The press today says: "President Roosevelt's request for authority to decrease or increase tariffs in 'bargains' with other governments for international trade has been completed.

It will be submitted to Congress as soon as the tariff truce, which has been proposed to the other nations by the United States, is assured of success, according to leaders who will handle the measure when it reaches Capitol Hill. The proposal is understood to be very simple, providing merely that the President may adjust import duties through agreements with other countries as well as on the establishment of the difference of cost of production between this and other nations as now provided under the flexible tariff provisions of the Smoot-Hawley Act...."

Section 2

Business Conditions The Business Week for May 10 says: "We are on our way... More difficulty may be encountered in the foreign field in stabilizing the dollar relative to the pound and franc... Britain is busy fitting out trade agreements with her neighbors and bringing support to the franc. Even France has jumped on the band wagon bound for the higher-price circus. Hitler turned May Day into a Nazi holiday but his 'message' contained more oratory than meat.... At home the heavy industries are having a surprising expansion with favorable effects on employment and trade. Retail price boosts are partly seasonal but a little inflation goes a long way to stop price cutting.... The stock market settled down to second thoughts, bonds held to unorthodox high levels... Washington awaits the public works program. Construction men hope that its promised emphasis on ready-to-go projects means support for deferred state and municipal improvements.... Business, content to see the Black bill slipping, is beginning to feel that prospects may be blacker if nothing is put in its place. President Roosevelt's question at the Chamber of Commerce dinner, 'What would you put?' may lead to a self-regulatory plan for industrial recovery."

Economic Conference Sir George Paish, writing on "World Economic Conference" in Barron's for May 8, says: "The World Economic Conference cannot be postponed much longer. The writing on the wall cannot be misunderstood. The breakdown of the American banking system, which the recent moratorium indicated, is a signal of distress which places beyond question the urgent need of action if a complete breakdown of the world's banking organization and of the world's trade is to be averted.... No one can study the report and agenda prepared by the Preparatory Commission without realizing and admitting the vital necessity for the conference... And what is their report upon the situation? First of all, the experts call attention to the gravity of the situation with which the world is confronted. They point out that unemployment was estimated at the time the report was written to be involving at least 30,000,000 people, and they say that even this huge number, which does not include the families or other dependents of those unemployed, is probably an understatement. It may be added that since the report was written the volume of unemployed has shown a further marked increase. The banking crisis in America alone has thrown still greater numbers out of work in that country and there is little doubt that the number of unemployed in all nations is now nearly 40,000,000, involving suffering to several times that number of people when the families of those out of work are taken into account. The experts also point out that the international flow of goods has been hindered by currency disorders and restricted by governmental intervention. It has therefore dwindled to incredibly low levels. At the present time, the value of world trade is only about 30% of that of 1929. As matters now stand, there are countries the total of whose exports falls below the sum required for the service of their external debt obligations alone. As a result of the collapse of

world prices and the fall in the volume of production and trade, national incomes in many countries fell by over 40% in 1932. It may be added that in 1933 the shrinkage in national incomes must be over 50%, and in some countries even more. 'Facts such as these indicate,' as the report states, 'the extremities to which the forces of disintegration have already carried the economic and financial world. Further losses of ground cannot be contemplated without the gravest foreboding.' The situation is therefore one which not only justifies, but also demands, anxiety...."

Horse Investment An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for April 29 says: "Last fall the Michigan State College purchased 18 head of native colts for a feeding experiment and after roughing them through the winter on shock corn and hay sold them at auction this month at a net profit of \$32.42 per head after allowing for feed costs and labor at 30 cents per hour. Good young horses and mares are mighty good property now both for a source of farm power and as an investment."

Industrial Gains The New York Times for May 7 says: "A major development likely to result from inflationary price trends in the merchandise markets is broad use of the price guarantee, according to a survey just completed by the Grey Advertising Service, of New York. The study, which is comprehensive in nature, analyzes the basic elements of inflation as they are likely to affect retail buying policies, the eventual reaction of the stores to rising prices, profitable pricing, quality of merchandise and advertising. The course of inflation in Germany and England is traced, with the point made that in the former country, the first stages of the boom disclosed an enormous reservoir of purchasing power. 'Under the circumstances that attend inflation' the survey points out, 'distributors will have strong reason to buy further ahead and to place larger orders. But a controlled inflation, which is what we are promised, may not lead to a steady rise. To the contrary, there may be rapid fluctuations and, although the basic trend is up and distributors will be anxious to anticipate requirements, they will remain cautious unless they are protected, to some degree, against a price decline.'...."

The New York Times of May 9 says: "A survey of sixty-nine industries by representatives of the City Free Employment Agency indicated a gradual improvement in recent weeks, according to a report made yesterday by Edward C. Rybicki, director of the agency, to Welfare Commissioner Frank J. Taylor. Of the 69 trades studied, 18 showed improvement over two weeks ago, 28 showed no improvement and 21 were below the last report. The survey two weeks ago of 67 industries showed improvement in 9, no improvement in 37 and 21 below the previous week....The report further said: 'Business has been upward since the middle of March and considering the severity of the disturbance in the economic system caused by the banking upheaval the recuperative power displayed by business and finance has been most encouraging....'"

International Bank An editorial in The New York Times for May 9 says: "Aside from the seven original subscribers of its capital, membership in the Bank for International Settlements is limited by statute to central banks in countries whose currencies satisfy the practical requirements of the gold or the gold exchange standard. Despite the emphasis thus placed on maintenance of the gold standard and despite the suspension of gold payments by the United States, an American, Mr. Fraser, was chosen yesterday to serve as President of the Bank--succeeding in that role another American with a record of distinguished service, Mr. McGarrah. The explanation given in the Basle dispatches is that the board of governors decided, quite reasonably, to take the view that our suspension of gold is a temporary measure and that our objective remains the establishment of stable currencies, both at home and abroad. It was announced yesterday, at the third annual meeting of the board, that the Bank had earned a net profit of 14,200,000 Swiss francs during the fiscal year 1932-33. This is approximately 1,000,000 francs less than it earned the previous year, but 4,000,000 more than its profits in 1930-31, the first year of its establishment....The continued financial success of the Bank, despite the difficulties of the times, is evidence that there is a place for the functions it performs. The collection of reparations from Germany, originally one of its duties, has now gone by the board. But the Bank has become, meantime, an increasingly effective instrument of central bank collaboration, facilitating the adjustment of payments between nations, the flow of funds from one market to another and the transfer of balances arising out of commercial and financial transactions...."

New York Milk

An Albany, N.Y., dispatch May 8 says: "The State Milk Control Board announced May 7 that it would act next week to establish by zones the minimum prices to be paid to producers for milk and cream. This move was designed to stave off the threatened State-wide milk strike, tentatively set for the latter part of the week. The board will hold a hearing in Albany next Wednesday preliminary to fixing the producers' prices, which will become effective May 15. The board made it plain, however, that it had no intention of fixing a State-wide uniform minimum price for the consumers. The producers have warned that unless the board established a minimum price of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents a quart for milk, they would call a general strike. Some producers are now receiving $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a quart...."

Poverty and Malnu-
trition

The British Medical Journal for April 1 says: "The London County Council has been undertaking an inquiry to ascertain whether the nutrition of children in the poorer districts is suffering as a result of the present financial stringency. Taking three groups--namely, boys and girls on entrance to school, at 8 years of age, and at 12 years of age--it is found that in 1932 there were in these groups 4.9 percent of children suffering from subnormal nutrition. This number compares with 4.8 in 1931 and 1930, with 6.3 in 1925, and with 6.7 in 1920. Thus one in a thousand more children were found to be subnormal in 1932 than in

the previous year. This slight deterioration is due to the larger proportion of the entrant infants (principally boys) who were found to be subnormal, and in considering the condition of the new entrants it has to be remembered that the infant population had just been subjected to the effects of a widespread epidemic of measles, and these fell almost entirely upon the children of 5 years old and below. A certain disparity between the figures for infant boys and for infant girls, it is considered, may be ascribed to the greater vulnerability to adverse influences of the males. Thus, for instance, the number of boy babies is always greater than the number of girl babies born, yet fewer of the boys survive the perils of infancy, so that the female population is in the end considerably in excess of the male. The children in the 8-year and 12-year-old groups were found, in 1932, in better condition than in 1931, and these figures bear out the experience of the school medical service that, while at school, children under stress are promptly noticed and means taken to prevent ill nourishment."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products May 9.—Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.25; cows, good \$3.25 to \$4; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6; vealers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.25; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.15 to \$4.35; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.10 to \$4.30; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.10 to \$3.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.35.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 71¢ to 73¢; No. 1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 70¢ to 72¢; No. 1 hard winter,* Kansas City 67½¢ to 69½¢; No. 2 hard winter,* Kansas City 67¢ to 69¢; Chicago 73¢; St. Louis 75¢ to 75½¢; No. 1 soft red winter, Chicago 78¾¢; St. Louis 82¢ (Nom.); No. 2 soft red winter, Kansas City 68¢ to 76¢; St. Louis 81½¢; No. 1 W. Wh., Portland 57¢; No. 2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 60½¢ to 63½¢; No. 1 durum, Duluth 63½¢ to 66½¢; No. 2 rye, Minneapolis 47¢ to 48¢; No. 2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 34¢ to 34½¢; Kansas City 38½¢ to 40½¢; Chicago 43½¢ to 43½¢; St. Louis 42½¢ to 43¢ (Nom.); No. 2 white, Kansas City 40½¢ to 42½¢; St. Louis 45½¢; No. 2 yellow, Minneapolis 37½¢ to 38¢; Kansas City 39¢ to 41¢; Chicago 43¢ to 44¢; St. Louis 42¢ to 43½¢; No. 3 yellow, Minneapolis 36¢ to 37¢; Kansas City 38¢ to 40¢; Chicago 41½¢ to 42½¢; St. Louis 42½¢ to 43½¢; No. 2 white oats, Minneapolis 22¢ to 22½¢; Kansas City 24½¢ to 25½¢ (Nom.); Chicago 26½¢ to 26½¢; St. Louis 26½¢ (Nom.); No. 3 white, Minneapolis 21½¢ to 22¢; Kansas City 23½¢ to 24½¢ (Nom.); Chicago 25¢ to 26½¢; St. Louis 26¢; Special No. 2 barley,

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Minneapolis 50¢ to 52¢; Chicago 56¢ to 60¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.36 to \$1.39.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3.50-\$4.25 per double-head barrel in the East; \$3 f.o.b. Hastings. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2.10-\$2.35 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.35 f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains 80¢-\$1.10 in eastern cities; 35½¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 70¢-72½¢ carlot sales in Chicago; few 48¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial and U.S. No. 1, 85¢-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. cash track Corpus Christi Section. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$2-\$2.50 per 1½-bushel hamper in New York City. Virginia stock \$1.25-\$2 in the East. Mississippi \$2.50-\$2.75 per lettuce crate in Chicago; \$2. f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches minimum, \$1.10-\$1.12½ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 7 points to 8.18¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.37¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 8.37¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 8.30¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22½¢; 91 score, 22½¢; 90 score, 22½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 14½ to 14½¢; Young Americas, 14½ to 14¾¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 17 to 18½¢; Standards, 16 to 16¾¢; Firsts, 15 to 15½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

81
Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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1933
Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 35

Section 1

May 11, 1933.

FARM BILL

The Associated Press today says: "The administration's **PASSES CONGRESS** farm relief-inflation bill ended a six weeks' journey through Congress yesterday and President Roosevelt stood ready to sign it upon completion of the last routine formalities. The measure vests unprecedented permissive powers in the President to expand the currency and in Secretary Wallace to lower the burdensome farm debt and raise basic commodity prices through marketing agreements, production control and a processing tax...."

INDUSTRIAL

CONTROL BILL The press today says: "As final legislative action was taken in the Senate yesterday on the omnibus farm relief and inflation bill, President Roosevelt turned his personal attention to the next major measure in his emergency rehabilitation program, a twin project to stimulate employment through industrial control, and to launch a gigantic public works program. A two-hour White House conference resulted in a final determination by administration leaders to consolidate the projected control-of-industry bill with a new \$3,300,000,000 public works program for quick enactment...."

BLACK TO HEAD

RESERVE BOARD Eugene R. Black, now governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, yesterday was nominated by President Roosevelt to head the Federal Reserve Board in place of Governor Eugene Meyer, who had asked to be excused from the post. (Press, May 11.)

D.C. MILK

A resolution asking immediate inquiry into price levels of dairy commodities in the District of Columbia was introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator William H. King of Utah, chairman of the Senate District committee. At the same time, the Utah senator prepared to take the matter up with his full committee at a meeting called for 3 p.m. tomorrow. (Press, May 11.)

NEW YORK

MILK An Albany, N.Y., dispatch today reports: "An increase of 1 cent a quart in the minimum price for home-delivered milk in New York City, or from 10 to 11 cents, was announced yesterday by the State Milk Control Board in an effort to prevent a threatened strike by up-State milk farmers...."

COTTON MILL WEEK

An A.P. dispatch today from New York says: "George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, sent a telegram to President Roosevelt yesterday announcing that the institute's directors had recommended to the industry a work-week in cotton mills not to exceed 40 hours, during what Sloan referred to as the 'emergency period.' The directors also recommended to the members of the institute that productive machinery in cotton mills be operated not more than two 40-hour shifts per week...."

Section 2

American Situation; and New Deal" in The Nineteenth Century (London) for May, says: a British View American none is more remarkable than the alacrity with which Congress has surrendered some of its most cherished prerogatives into the hands of the new President. In so departing from their traditional jealousy of the executive power legislators have obeyed the will of the American people, who sought leadership bold enough to cut the Gordian knot of depression....The new President is not only a better tactician than his predecessor but he also sees the whole problem with a more realistic eye, and he knows that failing a definite lead from him the desire for reform will dissipate itself in disjointed and extravagant policies which can only make things worse. His leadership is therefore the key of the situation; and his action during the past eight weeks shows that he accepts the opportunity with alacrity....But if America thus consents to lead the world down the steep hill of tariffs she cannot continue alone. Other countries have tariffs which, if not so prohibitive as the American, are barriers which must be lowered. Since the Ottawa Conference our hands are not so free in this vital matter as could be wished; and though the British tariff is moderate compared with many others, some concession in its present schedules may prove to be a necessary part of England's contribution to the common pool. America would doubtless welcome, if indeed she is not endeavoring to extort from us by her desertion of the gold standard, a change of policy on the sterling exchange; but although the gold standard will be a major subject at the Economic Conference, there does not seem to be even now much prospect of our immediate return to it, nor, in view of the uncertainty concerning the effects of American monetary policy, is it possible to predict at what parity our return, if it were decided, would be made; for the facts of today--and even of a fairly distant tomorrow--may compel us to stay where we are...."

Business Failures Business failures increased slightly during the week ended May 4, as compared with the preceding week, but they continued substantially under a year ago, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The total of 460 failures contrasted with 452 in the previous week and 601 in the corresponding week of 1932. As compared with a month ago, failures have gained about 10 percent. The rise since that time has been gradual. In the week the West and Pacific Coast States made the best showing. Of the defaults, 291 had liabilities of \$5,000 or more in each instance, against 287 and 291, respectively, in the two preceding weeks and 392 failures of the same size during the comparative week in 1932. (Press, May 10.)

Climatic Adapta- An editorial in The Journal of the American Medical Association for May 6 says: "Man's adaptation to climate plays an tion important part in the progress of civilization. For example, climate seems rather naturally to make its own adaptation of the individual in the matter of exercise. As Williams has pointed out,

persons who live for any length of time in the South gradually develop a distaste for exertion of a physical kind. In the North there is quite naturally an inclination even in winter for vigorous outdoor life. Nature should be followed....There is a widespread belief, promoted, it may be, by Huntington's essays, that the most stimulating quality of man's environment is a mean temperature between 38 and 64 F., with frequent fluctuations of moderate extent across this mean range. We are told that various phases of human social and economic development have proceeded with greatest rapidity and been most extensive in regions where the climate is characterized by such temperature conditions. Where it remains above 64 all, or nearly all, the time, or below 38, little development of humanity takes place unless the climate is possessed of great variability or storminess. Sufficiently wide and frequent changes in temperature, however, seem able to neutralize the depressive effects of heat on man....The University of Cincinnati investigators regard the most interesting part of their observations as relating to the effects of temperature variability on metabolism. A few hours of cooling each day is shown to overcome the depressing influence of a hot environment. Animals spending two thirds of the time in the hot room but cooled a while each day are found to have more active combustion than even the cold room ones. Ogle and Mills believe that these differences in metabolism under the various conditions are mainly dependent on changes in suprarenal function, secondarily influencing the utilization of glycogen. Definite and certain proof for this, however, is not yet at hand. There are further implications drawn by Ogle and Mills. They remark that in certain of the most stimulating areas of the earth it seems evident that the climatic drive is exceeding man's bodily capacity to respond, with the result that in these regions metabolic breakdown is manifesting itself with increasing severity and frequency. The death rate from diabetes, for instance, is steadily rising in spite of the free use of insulin, while the increase in diseases of the heart and blood vessels gives real cause for alarm. Are we to believe that we may become victims of the climates that have heretofore been extolled as the most invigorating environments of man?"

Economic Conference Task Sir George Paish, writing on the World Economic Conference in Barron's for May 8 says: "...This then is the task of the World Conference; in the first place, to prevent a further shrinkage in world trade and world income, and the complete inability of the debtors of all countries, including governments, to meet their liabilities. Secondly, to devise such policies as will restore trade and increase world income and thereby enable those debtors who are even now in default once again to meet their obligations. Thirdly, to create an atmosphere of such complete confidence that not only international trade but also capital and credit will move freely between the nations, thus raising buying power to a level which will bring a new period of universal prosperity. The commission emphasizes that 'what is needed is a comprehensive program of world reconstruction and this should be carried through

as rapidly as possible so as to strengthen the forces which are now working towards recovery.' The Expert Commission does not wish to give the impression that the adoption of the program they have drafted will deliver the world at a blow from the difficulties under which it is laboring, but they state that if the governments are prepared to undertake it, and also to settle political questions which lie outside the scope of the conference, they believe that confidence and prosperity can be restored. Clearly, the economic situation cannot be adjusted unless the political problems, which are largely responsible for the present dangerous condition of affairs, are also solved. Therefore what is required is, first of all, a real desire to overcome these difficulties, secondly, willingness to face them squarely, and, thirdly, that atmosphere of friendly cooperation in which alone it will be possible to overcome the grievous troubles with which the world is at present afflicted and which are becoming still more grievous as month succeeds month without comprehensive and effective adjustment."

Price Recovery

An editorial in The New York Times for May 10 says: "No doubt it will be disputed hereafter whether the turn for the better in trade and prices was primarily a result of 'inflation talk.'...Dun's index of commodity prices makes the rise in the average during April $4\frac{1}{4}$ percent, the largest monthly advance in a dozen years or more, and the average works out about 1 percent higher than a year ago. Wheat has not only risen $30\frac{1}{2}$ cents a bushel from the year's low price and cotton \$43 a bale, but both commodities are selling substantially higher than a year ago. The Times's stock market 'averages' have advanced 26 points from the low figures of March 2, and are now one-third higher than a year ago....Yesterday the Iron and Steel Institute reported April's steel production in the United States to have reached not only the highest monthly total in a year, but, for the first time since the depression began, to have exceeded the output of a year ago. Thus far in May it has increased further, although steel production usually slackens at this time. Even more to the purpose is the fact that loadings of freight on the railways, which in the four past months had decreased $14\frac{1}{2}$ percent from 1932, show for the closing week of April a decrease of less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent... The inference reasonably to be drawn is that we have seen the worst of the reactionary movement, as has usually been the case in the fourth year of our major economic depressions."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Washington News for May 10 says: "The Federal Food and Drug Administration's monthly report indicates that under the new regime the Department of Agriculture is making a renewed effort to protect consumers. During April large seizures were made of food unfit for human consumption, of deleterious drugs, of improperly labeled goods, of medicines for which false curative powers were claimed. Recent studies of past enforcement of these protective laws clearly imply that more

should be done to protect buyers from impure and adulterated drugs and foods. The new administration's experience in enforcing its act has undoubtedly revealed this, as well as weaknesses in its statutes. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Tugwell has undertaken a study of the laws and their application. Department of Agriculture chiefs are doing well in seeking more rigid adherence to the existing laws. Such enforcement will not only afford a better, surer protection for consumers but also reveal any structural faults of the laws."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

May 10.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.25; cows, good \$3.25 to \$4; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6; vealers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6.25; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4 to \$4.30; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.20 to \$4.30; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.10 to \$4.30; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.10 to \$3.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.50.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 72 3/8¢ to 74 3/8¢; No. 1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 71 3/8¢ to 73 3/8¢; No. 1 hard winter,* Kansas City 68¢ to 69¢; No. 2 hard winter,* Kansas City 67 1/2¢ to 68 1/2¢; Chicago 73 1/2¢; St. Louis 75 1/2¢; No. 1 soft red winter, St. Louis 81¢; No. 2 soft red winter, Kansas City 73 1/2¢; St. Louis 79 1/2¢ to 80¢; No. 1 W. Wh., Portland 58¢; No. 2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 61 1/4¢ to 64 1/4¢; No. 1 durum, Duluth 64 1/4¢ to 67 1/4¢; No. 2 rye, Minneapolis 47 7/8¢ to 48 7/8¢; No. 2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 35 1/2¢ to 36¢; Kansas City 40¢ to 40 1/2¢; Chicago 43¢; St. Louis 43¢; No. 2 white, Kansas City 42¢ to 42 1/2¢; St. Louis 45 1/2¢; No. 2 yellow, Minneapolis 39¢ to 39 1/2¢; Kansas City 40 1/2¢ to 41¢; Chicago 43 1/4¢ to 44 1/4¢; St. Louis 43¢ to 43 1/2¢; No. 3 yellow, Minneapolis 37 1/2¢ to 38 1/2¢; Kansas City 40¢ to 40 1/2¢; Chicago 41¢ to 43¢; St. Louis 42 1/2¢ to 43¢; No. 2 white oats, Minneapolis 22 5/8¢ to 23 1/8¢; Kansas City 25¢ to 26¢ (Nom.); Chicago 26 1/4¢ to 26 1/2¢; St. Louis 26¢; No. 3 white, Minneapolis 22 1/8¢ to 22 3/8¢; Kansas City 24¢ to 25¢; Chicago 25¢ to 26 1/2¢; St. Louis 25 1/2¢; Special No. 2 barley, Minneapolis 50¢ to 52¢; Chicago 56¢ to 60¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.39 to \$1.41.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4-\$5 per double-head barrel in the East; \$3 f.o.b. Hastings. Alabama Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.15 per 100 pound sacks in the Middle West; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains 75¢-\$1.10 in eastern cities;

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-38¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 70¢-72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-45¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercial and U.S. No.1, \$1-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in city markets 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Corpus Christi Section. North Carolina Kondike strawberries \$2-\$2.75 per 32-quart crate in terminal markets; \$1.65-\$2.50 f.o.b. Chadbourn. Tennessee Klondikes \$1-\$1.75 per 24-quart crate in consuming centers. New York Baldwin apples, U.S. No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1.10-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; one car 90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yorks \$1-\$1.25 in New York.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 29 points to 8.47¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.40¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 27 points to 8.64¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 30 points to 8.60¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 91 score, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 17 to 18¢; Standards, 16 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Firsts, 15¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLIX, No. 36

Section 1

May 12, 1933.

INDUSTRY RECOVERY BILL The press today says: "The national industry recovery bill, combining a gigantic plan for Federal control of industry and a \$3,300,000,000 public works program, coupled with either a manufacturers' sales tax or a 'breakfast-table' levy to amortize bonds for the latter, was completed in its essential particulars yesterday. It will be submitted to President Roosevelt today by Senator Wagner, who expressed the belief that forthwith it would be sent back to the House and introduced as an administration proposal...."

FARM "STRIKE" CONDITIONS A Des Moines, Iowa, dispatch today says: "The projected national farm strike called by the Farmers' Holiday Association for Saturday met opposition in official as well as agricultural quarters yesterday. Health Commissioner Herman N. Bundesen, of Chicago, warned that milk would be barred from shipment to the metropolitan area from any plant or section where a strike is attempted. He said the district would obtain its supplies from other producers. Gov. A. G. Schmedeman, of Wisconsin, instructed sheriffs and district attorneys they would be held responsible for any disorders, such as picketing of roads and blockading of farmers bringing produce to market during the projected strike.... Gov. W. H. Murray, of Oklahoma, warned 'every man will be protected in his rights to sell to him who wants to buy.' Directors of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, with headquarters at St. Paul, voted not to participate in the projected strike and announced they would continue to deliver milk to customers...."

THE GENEVA CONFERENCE A Geneva dispatch May 11 says: "The League of Nations wheat committee began its study of the export problem May 10 with a preliminary exchange of views, which was hampered by the absence of the Argentine delegate, who arrives May 12. At the opening of the conference Henry Morgenthau, one of the delegates from the United States, said: 'Recognizing the seriousness of the wheat question, the United States under its present administration desires to cooperate vigorously with the other large wheat exporting countries to limit wheat production so as to raise the price to such an extent that farmers can be restored to the ranks of purchasers.'...Richard Schuler of Austria, former President of the League's economic committee, who is presiding over the wheat committee, informed the members that the European wheat countries appeared much more ready to make concessions than they had two years ago, and probably would consent to lower duties against overseas wheat if overseas countries found practicable means of raising prices...."

A Geneva dispatch today says: "The League of Nations wheat committee in its second day's session, although still handicapped by the absence of the Argentine delegate, Carlos Brebbia, made two things clear. One is that the United States has swung from a position in the extreme rear to the extreme vanguard. The other is that the chances of an agreement among the four overseas exporters controlling 90 percent of the world's exports for maintenance of a fixed price for wheat in the world markets either by export quotas or reduction of acreage or both--all are being studied--have been considerably increased...."

Section 2

Business Manufacturers Record for May says: "...We are hurrying along paths we haven't previously ventured on, but we have been for three and a half years in the whirl of a descending spiral that has had a terrifying effect. Nothing like it or comparable with it has been known before. Economists and men of business are willing to experiment in the hope of bringing improvement that will employ the idle (they have been idle or on part time so long) and produce the means to pay debt. After all, these are the major problems and confidence will never be restored until they are in the way of being solved. Commodity prices are going up; steel and iron are feeling an impulse of activity that has been long absent; retail sales are showing encouraging gains and the security markets have moved a considerable distance from the low points of a few weeks ago. Certainly we were not getting any better off under the old ways. We were getting worse. Action and leadership to halt the depression were demanded, and while we are not out of the woods, we can do no less than give cooperation and help...."

Congressional Arthur Krock, writing of current legislation in The Legisla- New York Times of May 11, says: "...A survey of major legisla- tion passed, passed and signed, or awaiting passage at this ses- sion discloses an even division in the number of legislative items which may be classified as either direct lawmaking or transfers to the Executive of the lawmaking power. Of measures passed and signed, or about to be signed, by the President, these were in the form of laws made by Congress itself and for administration without large discretion: The Copeland bill abolishing the liquor prescription limitation for doctors. The Wagner-Robinson bill authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make direct loans to States and municipalities for public works to re- lieve unemployment. The Cullen bill legalizing and taxing 3.2 beer, and the companion measure to include the District of Colum- bia in the privileged area. The Robinson bill directing Reserve Banks to make loans to State banks and trust companies. The crop loans appropriation bill. The farm mortgage refinancing provi- sion in the farm relief act. The Wagner bill providing for a \$500,000,000 dole.

"Measures still in committee, or not otherwise through the legislative hopper, which are mandatory in character, are these: The securities bill for the protection of investors. The Glass banking reform bill. The home mortgage refinancing act. Legislation either passed or certain to be and conferring powers on the President to use or withhold in his discretion, and as- signing to him authority usually resident in Congress, follow: The emergency banking act. The farm relief bill. The Thomas amendment to the farm relief bill. The economy act, permitting vast reductions in Government pay and gratuities, and the organ- ization and abolition of Government agencies. The bill creating the 'conservation corps.' The arms embargo.

"Measures of the same general character as these, which put virtual legislative authority in the President's hands and

are yet awaiting passage, are the following: The bill to regulate the railroad systems. The Tennessee Valley improvement act. The bill to mobilize, stimulate and regulate private industry, including the hours and pay of its labor, and to provide for billions in public works...."

Cotton
Week

American Wool and Cotton Reporter for May 11 says:
"After weeks of cooperative effort in which the Cotton-Textile Institute, under the leadership of George A. Sloan, has played a predominating part, department stores, retail merchants, wholesalers, distributors, and manufacturers of cotton goods await the Nation's response to National Cotton Week to be observed throughout the country beginning next Monday, the 15th. Stimulated by the success of last year's endeavors, the groups in charge of the 1933 program have spared no efforts to make the country 'cotton minded' during the week, with an eye to permanently increasing the use of products manufactured from cotton. Large department stores in New York and in other large cities of the country have been carrying pre-showings of cotton goods in their window displays of the past fortnight, in an effort to make the appeal even more strong during the short seven-day observance of cotton week. Certain States have officially recognized the observance, with the Governors of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina issuing special proclamations regarding the week, while the Governor of Massachusetts in a statement urged public participation in the events of the week. In Rhode Island the Rhode Island School of Design is to produce a pageant entitled, the 'Romance of Textiles,' to be given on the nights of May 18, 19 and 20....Textiles schools throughout the country are taking part in the celebration....Cotton Week will attempt to focus the attention of the country upon the use of cottons as an aid to American agriculture, manufacture, and business in general, since cotton production and manufacture is still almost a 100 percent domestic industry...."

Geneva Wheat

Parley

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for May 11

says: "Yesterday, May 10, an international conference was opened at Geneva to discuss the problem of wheat, a subject that is directly concerned with the well being of the civilized world. It is satisfactory to note that the United States is represented at this conference, from which there is some reason to expect that good may ultimately come to the wheat producers of the world and to many of the consumers. This conference is somewhat similar to the international conferences going on at Washington preparatory to the Economic Conference that is to meet in London. The representatives that meet at Geneva will explore the wheat problem and, if possible, arrive at some sort of an understanding of what is necessary to relieve the present situation that makes wheat ruinously low to producers and unduly high to many consuming countries. This work, like the Washington conversations, is to be preliminary to the Economic Conference. The world wheat problem is one of continued excess surpluses in the

exporting countries, nationalistic policies aiming at self-sufficiency in the importing countries, and lastly, depreciated currencies. Out of such a situation it would be almost inevitable that cut-throat competition would develop among any producers who found it almost imperatively necessary to dispose of their product. In summary, that is the situation, and a glance at it will show that it is tied in with the other problems to come before the Economic Conference, and cannot be treated as a separate matter....Through its Farm Bill the United States is aiming to reduce domestic production, but to make that effectual there must be a limitation of output in all other countries. Some of the importing countries have been imposing almost prohibitory restraints upon wheat imports. The result has been that in those countries prices have been screwed up so high that consumption has decreased and production increased. The purpose of the Geneva parley is to seek to arrive at some tentative understanding of this matter which will be presented at the conference. With the United States in that conference, not as an observer but empowered to act and negotiate, there is ground for hope of great benefits to the wheat producers of this and of other countries."

Milk Pasteurization

An editorial "Defeat of Pasteurization in Manchester, England" in American Journal of Public Health for May, says: "From England comes the news that Manchester by popular vote has rejected the compulsory pasteurization of milk. An English journal says that only 13.2 percent of the electors voted, and yet we are told that this was the heaviest balloting ever recorded on a vote of this description. The editor makes very strong comments on the futility and foolishness of submitting any question of public health to the popular vote, saying very properly that the public is not in a position to understand such matters, not having been trained technically to deal with them. He holds that the Public Health Act of 1875, which is generally regarded as one of the finest pieces of public health legislation ever enacted in the world, would have failed of passage if the provisions had been submitted piecemeal to popular vote, and feels that even today most of them would be rejected if subjected to such an ordeal. The Manchester Corporation Bill provided that all milk other than certified and Grade A (Tuberculin-Tested) coming into the City should be pasteurized. It is stated that 75 percent of the milk supplied to Manchester is already pasteurized, that the City Council issued 350,000 explanatory leaflets for the education of the public, and that 323 children are infected with bovine tuberculosis every year, at a cost for treatment to Manchester of \$90,000. In 1929, of a total of 1,133 samples of milk, 111, or 9.8 percent showed tubercle bacilli. Of mixed milk samples from 697 farms examined during the same period, 88, or 12.62 percent gave positive results. The corresponding figure for London in 1929 was 7.5 percent. We have learned from the People's League of Health, as well as from other sources, that some 40 percent of the herds in England react to the tuberculin

test, that 2 percent of the milch cows have tuberculosis of the udder, and that 14 percent of market milk yields living tubercle bacilli. Against such facts, the argument was used that compulsory pasteurization would drive the small producer out of business, that children prefer raw milk, and that it is more nutritious, since pasteurization precipitates calcium and destroys the vitamins. In the face of this, we have a declaration from the Minister of Health that pasteurization 'insures a milk which is not only safe but also retains its food value practically unimpaired. !...'

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

May 11.—Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.25; cows, good \$3.50 to \$4; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$5.75; vealers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$4.75 to \$6. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.15 to \$4.50; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.40 to \$4.55; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.35 to \$4.50; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.25 to \$3.80. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.60.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 77 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 71¢ to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 72¢; St. Louis 79¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 84¢ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 72¢ to 78 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 60¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 64¢ to 67¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 67¢ to 70¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 51 5/8¢ to 52 5/8¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 38¢; Kansas City 43¢ to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 45¢; St. Louis 45¢ (Nom.); No.2 white, Kansas City 44¢ to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 47¢ to 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 41¢ to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 43¢ to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 43¢; Chicago 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 45¢; St. Louis 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 45¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 24¢; Kansas City 26¢ to 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); Chicago 27¢ to 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Chicago 26¢ to 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 50¢ to 52¢; Chicago 57¢ to 61¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.43 to \$1.45.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4-\$4.75 per double-head barrel in the East; mostly \$3 f.o.b. Hastings. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$2-\$2.10 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25 f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains 85¢-\$1.10 in eastern cities; 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

sacked Round Whites 70¢-72½¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 47¢-48¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commerciais, \$1-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Coastal Bend Section. South Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1.50-\$1.75 per 1½-bushel hamper in New York City. Virginia stock \$1.25-\$2.25 in the East. Mississippi \$2-\$3.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches minimum, considerable scalded 80¢-93¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 32 points to 8.79¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.36¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 31 points to 8.95¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 31 points to 8.91¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23½¢; 91 score, 23¢; 90 score, 23¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 14½ to 14½¢; Young Americas, 14½¢ to 14¾¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 17 to 18¢; Standards, 16 to 16½¢; Firsts, 14¾¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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MAY 13 1933
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Vol. XLIX, No. 37

Section 1

May 13, 1933.

FARM RELIEF BILL SIGNED

The Associated Press today says: "President Roosevelt yesterday afternoon signed into law the massive bill to raise farm prices, giving him extraordinary inflationary powers and enabling easement of the agricultural mortgage burden. The President also issued a formal statement urging farm mortgage creditors to abstain from foreclosures pending operation of the bill....The farm provision gives the administration wide latitude to control production either by acreage allotments or by the leasing of lands to withdraw them from production.

"In accordance with the policy of putting provisions of the farm bill into execution as soon as possible, Secretary of Agriculture Wallace designated George N. Peek of Moline, Ill., chief administrator of the measure....

"In signing the agriculture debt relief measure into law, the President said in his formal statement: 'I have just signed the farm relief bill, which includes the refinancing of farm debts. The act extends relief not only to farmer borrowers, but to mortgage creditors as well. Holders of farm mortgages will have the privilege of exchanging them for Federal land bank bonds, the interest payments upon which are to be guaranteed by the Treasury of the United States. Farmers whose mortgages are to be exchanged for these bonds will reap the benefit of lower interest rates and more liberal terms of payment....

"Secretary Wallace, who will direct the program aimed to bring better prices and adjust American production to demand, prepared messages to processors, producers and handlers of basic commodities, summoning them to commodity conferences which he hopes to begin early next week. After the conference, which will explore the possibilities and methods of helping agriculture this year, he will call public meetings and set up commodity councils. These, under his direction, will perfect trade agreements, levy processing taxes, if necessary, and pursue other courses open to the Secretary in bettering the lot of the farmer...."

CHICAGO MILK CRISIS

The press today says: "Mindful of the plight of other producers, Secretary Wallace directed first attention to the milk problem, when a group of midwestern representatives of dairy interests at Washington urged quick action on problems in the Chicago territory. The Secretary stated that as speedily as possible methods would be worked out to correct the present chaotic conditions in the fluid milk markets and in other portions of the dairy industry...."

MORTGAGE FINANCING

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of the Federal Farm Board, and designated to be governor of the Farm Credit Administration, stated yesterday that Paul Bestor, Farm Loan Commissioner, met at Washington with newly selected agents who will assist him in making direct loans to farmers under provisions of Part 3 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act passed by Congress. Mr. Morgenthau expects to make available Monday the first loans from a special \$200,000,000 fund and to get the \$2,000,000,000 mortgage re-financing program underway in two weeks. (Press, May 13.)

Section 2

Corn Borer Threat An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for May 4 says: "Gov. Henry Horner has thought it advisable to issue a proclamation to protect this year's corn fields in Illinois against the threatened invasion of the corn borer from other States. The proclamation recites the list of States in which the corn borer has already been found, mostly north and east of Illinois. The danger of the pest's westward march is then recited, and all products from the listed States which might furnish a vehicle for bringing the borer into Illinois are forbidden entrance to this State. The ban was made effective on May 1. Perhaps the restriction against the corn borer is going to be a special need for this season. At the present time, with the corn planting season interrupted and delayed by a cold, wet spring, it looks as if there may be far less than a normal crop of corn in this State, especially if an early frost in the fall should follow the belated planting season...."

Farm Population An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for May 3 says: "The farm population has made a net gain of 1 million and stood at 32,242,000 on January 1, the highest figure ever recorded in this country. It is estimated that the increase and the total would have been even greater had there been more habitable dwellings. It does not take into consideration subsistence gardening projects set up by many cities as a means of relieving charitable organizations of a portion of their burdens. This is the largest number of persons ever living on the farms of the United States, exceeding the farm population of 1910 which until now was the maximum. It is difficult to fit in this trend of population toward the farms with the admitted lack of income, foreclosures and bankruptcies in agricultural centers....A considerable proportion of this movement is into homes already occupied and where members of the family formerly unemployed find a temporary haven and avoid the necessity of becoming public charges. A few individuals have accumulated surplus funds which they are investing in farm lands. This *hejira*, however, must be based upon a deep-seated belief backed up by observation and experience that the country is a much better and a more wholesome place than the city for one with limited capital to gain a livelihood for himself and his family. It does not mean that farming is profitable as a business, but that it is not so hopeless as walking the streets looking for a job when no jobs are available. The farm offers an opportunity to those who are willing and competent to provide jobs for themselves for the major portion of the time and a possibility of outside employment even at a low wage to earn enough money to buy the necessities which they can not produce for themselves."

Florida Production An editorial in The Miami Herald for April 13 says: "While there is so much adō about saving the farmer in Washington by legislative enactments, it is interesting and encouraging to note that Florida farmers are busily engaged in shipping

their products to market. Hundreds of cars of vegetables are being shipped to the cities and out of the State as the peak of the season is reached. Several hundred carloads have been sent from the Lake Okeechobee station of the Florida East Coast railway, and comprised beans, tomatoes, cabbage, celery, and a variety of vegetables. Beans during the week, reports The Everglades News, brought from 75 cents to \$1 a bushel hamper. The payments to pickers have amounted to more than \$20,000 a week. This does not include the sugar company pay roll. This is an excellent example of practical relief, where the farmer is helping himself, labor, the shipper. It is the creation of real wealth and the distribution of the income therefrom. The upper Everglades region boasts that it has regained the lead in bean producing for the State, but the east coast and lower glades are active. The whole number of cars of beans originating at coastal points on the F.E.C. during the season to date is 1,134. The competition has naturally resulted in lower prices, which will be reflected in realty values. Florida farmers are producing. They are growing vegetables when most of the country's agriculture is necessarily idle...."

Georgia
Bankers

An editorial in Southern Cultivator for May 1 says: "Announcement that for the third consecutive year the bankers of Georgia have won first place in the national banker-farmer co-operation contest, staged annually by the agricultural commission of the American Bankers' Association, is eloquent testimony to the intelligent and constructive aid being rendered our farming interests by the banks of the State. Not only have the Georgia banks won first place for three years in competition with those from the 47 other States, but in 1930 they placed second, and third in 1929. This year they made a clean sweep of the 1,000 points possible to secure under the scoring of the contest. The winning of this contest means that the bankers of Georgia co-operated in every possible way--through conferences, surveys, expenditures and definite enterprises of various kinds--towards the betterment and development of agriculture in Georgia. No other influence has been as important in the development of live-at-home farming in Georgia as that exercised by our banks. They have urged the production of more food and feedstuffs, the raising of cattle, pigs and poultry and have preached the doctrine of less cotton day in and day out for five years or more. Especially has their cooperation been valuable to the experts of the State College of Agriculture. They have backed the experts in their efforts to bring about better farming methods with the result that the activities of these experts have been more fruitful in Georgia than in any other State in the Union...."

Northwest

An editorial in The Commercial West for May 6 says: "Business in the Northwest got another big boost this week as prices of wheat, corn and other grains skyrocketed to new highs and the values of stocks and bonds in the securities markets were advanced billions of dollars. Industry began perking up, retail

and wholesale merchandising jumped in volume, factories became active; banks and investment houses began to take on the appearance of prosperous times and confidence of the public in the onward progress of the Nation continued to strengthen. With moves in Washington marking up new advances for business improvement people are beginning to believe that the turn has been made at last and that better times really are on the way. This is one of the best factors in the actual recovery of business that could be made manifest. With belief in the future the people of America can and will accomplish real results."

Soybean in Infant Feeding

Fred R. Ritter, M.B. and Leon H. Dembo, M.D., writing on "Soybean (Vegetable) Milk in Infant Feeding," in American Journal of Diseases of Children for December, 1932, say: " 1. A preliminary study of the feeding of soybean (vegetable) milk has been made on fifty infants over a period of a year. 2. The progress in weight and the state of nutrition shown have demonstrated that the soybean, with the addition of sugars and various mineral salts, can be made an adequate food for infants. 3. The preparation used has been shown to contain adequate amounts of the essential vitamins. 4. The stool flora resembles that of the normal, breast-fed baby. 5. The economic features (mass production and low cost) are especially significant in a consideration of soybean milk as an infant food. 6. It compares favorably with the milk of animals from the standpoint of nutritional availability and biologic value. An additional hundred babies are at present under observation on a diet of soybean milk, either as a complement to breast milk or as an exclusive food. These studies will be reported at a later date."

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLIX, No. 38

Section 1

May 15, 1933.

ADMINISTRATOR

PEEK'S POLICIES

The press today says: "Assurances that in administering the farm relief act he would interfere as little as possible with the established institutions and methods of the food and textile industries were given May 14 by George N. Peek, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Mr. Peek, in a formal statement, outlined the broad policies which would actuate him and Charles J. Brand, coadministrator of farm relief, in carrying out the administration's plans for bringing agriculture back to a level of normalcy. Bernard M. Baruch and Frank O. Lowden have agreed to act as advisers to Mr. Peek and the administration in carrying out the terms of the farm relief act, it was revealed in the statement...."

MR. BRAND'S
APPOINTMENT

The press of May 14 says: "Charles J. Brand, who was appointed May 13 as coadministrator with George N. Peek of the farm relief act, is a resident of Washington and a native of Minnesota... Mr. Brand's appointment was announced exactly twenty years after he was selected by Secretary Houston of President's Wilson's Cabinet to form a division of marketing in the Department of Agriculture. This division later developed into the Bureau of Agricultural Economics...."

STATES AID
BILL SIGNED

President Roosevelt on Friday signed the Wagner \$500,000,000 unemployment relief bill. The measure allots half of the amount as a direct relief to the States, and the remainder will be distributed on a basis of \$1 of Government help for every \$3 the States spend for relief. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is required to supply the \$500,000,000, which is to be distributed to the States through a relief administrator, created by the bill. (Press, May 13.)

HOUSE PASSES
OFFICES BILL

The press May 13 reports: "The 1934 independent offices appropriation bill, with its drastic rider intact, was passed by the House yesterday 249 to 118. The bill now goes to the Senate....The important legislative rider, designed to bring about greater economies and efficiency in the Federal service, provides for selective, involuntary retirement of 30-year employees, 90-day rotative administrative furloughs and separations on a State quota basis...."

FARM STRIKE
POSTPONED

A St. Paul, Minn., dispatch May 13 states that the farm strike, which was to have started on Saturday, was indefinitely postponed "to give President Roosevelt's administration an opportunity to fulfill pre-election pledges to the farmers."

Section 2

Alcoholized Gasoline Science News Letter for May 13 says: "Alcoholized gasoline, scheduled for large use in this country if the Clark-Dickinson-Shallenberger bill now before Congress is enacted, is not entirely a novelty in this country. It has been given a test under a wide range of motoring conditions in several sections of the country, most notably in the Midwest, where the States of Illinois and Iowa, as well as several private concerns, have made alcohol-blended gasoline available to several sample communities. Advocates of the pending legislation declare that the experience of many hundreds of motorists who have reported on their tests constitutes an almost unanimous indorsement of the alcoholized fuel. A summary of reports of 1,327 customers, who gave their impressions of alcoholized gasoline on the scores of starting, acceleration, smoothness of operation, anti-knock, power and general motor performance, shows that over 1,100 of them considered the new fuel better than 'straight' non-premium gasoline on starting, and that on all the other points over 1,200 agreed that the new fuel was superior. Most of the dissenting votes merely reported 'no difference noticed'; hardly anyone considered the unblended gasoline better. The farmers of the communities concerned are sufficiently interested in the project to be willing to pay a premium of two or three cents a gallon for alcoholized gasoline, provided the alcohol is produced from surplus grain, the report stated...."

Business Developments Forbes for May 15 says: "Encouraging developments multiply. Until recently only Washington furnished action. This has now been changed. Gratifying economic happenings have included: A rebound in agricultural prices of 50 percent from the 1933 low levels. An advance in stocks averaging better than 50 percent, and notable improvement in second-rate bonds. The doubling of steel output. Very substantial expansion in railway freight. An extraordinary inrush of orders for automobiles, including medium-priced, as well as the lowest-priced cars, with every indication that May sales will surpass those of any month since 1931. Broadening of electric power consumption. A sharp rise in lumber orders. Abnormal buying of refrigerators by householders. A notable pick-up is radio sales. Marked quickening of retail trade in most centers. Better demand for copper at prices one-third or more above the recent minimum. A boom in glass factories, due mainly to the return of beer. Reduction in unemployment. Announcements of wage increases. Indications of revival in both public and private construction. Freer use of advertising. Progress in reopening closed banks and in liquidating assets of doomed institutions. Decrease in commercial failures. Enlargement of the country's stock of gold in the hands of banks. ... Tremendous expansion in business on security and commodity exchanges...."

Geneva Wheat Conference

A Geneva dispatch May 13 reports: "The committee of the four great wheat-exporting nations was completed May 12 by the arrival of the Argentine delegate, Carlos Brebbia, and moved strongly toward solving the problem of price raising by reduction

of acreage rather than by export quotas. All efforts are now being concentrated on the acreage question, on which the 1931 conference broke down through American opposition, but on which all four exporters are now tacitly agreed in principle. This leaves many important points to be studied, but, since Henry Morgenthau of the United States and others consider the atmosphere surprisingly favorable to agreement, there is much hope now for an accord. ... One reason for the present abandonment of the export quota idea was the explanation by the Australian and Argentine delegates that their countries had few elevators for storage of grain and consequently it would be difficult for them to regulate exports. On the other hand, all delegates reported that their governments had, or could easily obtain, powers for reduction of acreage similar to those the new farm bill gives President Roosevelt. Illuminating statistics covering acreage in the past twenty years have been compiled by the committee with a view to deciding such questions as whether to base the reduction on the average for a five-year or a ten-year period, and which five or ten years to choose. Another question under discussion is how to spread the reduction. For instance, over a two-year period, should it be on a fifty-fifty or a sixty-forty basis? The experts anticipate having something definite in hand early next week."

A Geneva dispatch April 14 says: "The committee of the four chief wheat exporting nations continued Saturday to progress toward an agreement on reduction of acreage over a two-year period, according to Henry Morgenthau of the United States. This, however, is subject to approval by the governments involved. If the experts who are now working on the final draft of the report reach complete agreement it is probable they will then confer with Danubian exporters and also the chief European importers. It is possible that the four chief exporters may then convert the present experts into plenipotentiaries to adopt an agreement. Meanwhile, the Canadian and Australian experts are understood to be sounding out their governments over the week-end."

Milk Conditions An A.P. dispatch May 14 from Albany, N.Y., says: "Using a new and untried price-fixing power, the New York State Milk Control Board May 13 ordered dealers to pay farmers higher prices for milk purchased within 200 miles of New York City and largely consumed in the metropolitan area...."

A Madison, Wis., dispatch May 14 says: "Wisconsin's milk strike went into effect May 13. While only nineteen of the seventy-one counties were affected, the supplies of Milwaukee and other large cities near Lake Michigan were tied up. Pickets were active in all the affected counties...."

A Chicago dispatch May 14 says: "Though pickets took to northern Illinois roads and milk splashed on a Wisconsin highway May 13 in the strike of some Wisconsin-Illinois dairymen to boost prices, Chicago received normal quantities of the fluid...."

Price
Fixing

An editorial in The New York Times for May 11 says: "At a time when various ways of 'raising the price level' are being discussed, the Harvard Business School has just contributed an instructive study of methods already employed in an attempt to attain that end. Thirteen commodities, having an aggregate market value of upward of \$15,000,000,000 in 1929, are dealt with. In the case of nine of them, determined efforts have been made by governments or by private agencies to 'peg' prices or to lift them to an artificial level. In the United States the Federal Farm Board set out in 1929 to stabilize the price of cotton by taking a domestic surplus off the market. Cotton was then selling at 17 cents a pound. Three years later it sold at 5. When similar operations were begun by the same agency in the case of wheat, the average price of all grades of that commodity in six markets was \$1.24. In 1932 it was 46 cents. The Government of Brazil borrowed funds from foreign bankers to enable it to buy coffee, burn coffee, even destroy whole acres of coffee trees, in an effort to maintain prices; coffee fell from 15.8 cents a pound in 1929 to 8.1 cents in 1932. A syndicate of Japanese firms undertook to withdraw raw silk from the market when it was selling at \$4.43 a pound in February, 1930. In June, 1932, the average price was \$1.19. Equally unsuccessful efforts were made in the case of sugar, rubber, copper, zinc and tin. As the Harvard report suggests, the world has probably never before witnessed such a series of experiments at price control. White, yellow and brown races, North Americans, South Americans, Europeans and Asiatics have all tried their hand. A vast amount of ingenuity and money has been spent with little profit. The report has no solution to propose. But it is pertinent to note that for several years the chief commercial nations have been pursuing two contradictory policies simultaneously. With 'stabilization' schemes on one hand, and tariffs and exchange controls on the other, they have been attempting to raise prices and at the same time to restrict demand."

Stabilization
Cotton
Sale

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of the Federal Farm Board, announced May 12 that the last remaining stocks of cotton of the Cotton Stabilization Corporation, consisting of 19,306 bales, all of which are in storage at various foreign locations, have been offered for sale to the highest bidder on the basis of sealed bids. The bids will be received at the office of the Cotton Stabilization Corporation in New Orleans and will be opened at 11:00 a.m., Tuesday, May 16, 1933. The corporation has reserved the right to reject any bids. The bulk of this cotton, 12,000 bales, is in storage in Shanghai, China, but there are also consignments at Genoa and Venice, Italy; Dunkirk, France; and Lodz and Gdynia, Poland.

Section 3

Department of Agriculture R. L. Duffus, reviewing in The New York Times Book Review for May 14 a recent work of Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, says: "...The professorial mind has

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been unduly abused as being unworldly and unpractical. Perhaps it is so to the extent that it is an inquiring rather than an executive mind. But this type of mind in science has been productive of far-reaching results. It has, indeed, made modern civilization possible, for most of the things that distinguish our century from preceding ones were first discovered or foreshadowed by 'pure' scientists in laboratories. In recent years a good deal of more or less pure science has been carried on by great corporations with the hope that it might flower into practicality. Perhaps the time has come when professors of economics will be recognized not only by corporations but by governments as scientists and their conclusions listened to with respect as having a practical bearing. If so, Professor Tugwell must be recognized as one of the prophets of a new era. Certainly he brings to an economic and political discussion the refreshing touch of a mind which is neither doctrinaire or unrealistic...."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm

Products May 12.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.50 to \$4; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6; vealers, good and choice \$4.75 to \$6; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6; hogs, 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.80; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.70 to \$4.80; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.70 to \$4.80; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.60 to \$4.15; slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.65.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 75 1/8¢ to 77 1/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 74 1/8¢ to 76 1/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 71¢ to 72¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 70 1/2¢ to 71 3/4¢; Chicago 75 3/4¢; St. Louis 78¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 83 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 72¢ to 79 1/2¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 83¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 62 1/2¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 64 1/4¢ to 67 1/4¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 67 1/4¢ to 70 1/4¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 52 3/8¢ to 53 3/8¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 38¢ to 38 1/2¢; Kansas City 43 1/2¢ to 44 1/2¢; Chicago 46 1/2¢; St. Louis 46¢; No.2 white, Kansas City 44 3/4¢ to 46¢; St. Louis 48 1/2¢; No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 41 1/2¢ to 42¢; Kansas City 43 1/2¢ to 44 1/2¢; Chicago 46 3/4¢ to 47 1/2¢; St. Louis 46 1/2¢ to 47¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 40¢ to 41¢; Kansas City 42 1/2¢ to 44¢; Chicago 45¢ to 46¢; St. Louis 45¢ to 46 1/2¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 23 7/8¢ to 24 3/8¢; Kansas City 26¢ to 26 1/2¢; Chicago 27 1/4¢ to 27 3/4¢; St. Louis 27 1/2¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 23 5/8 to 23 7/8¢; Kansas City 25 1/4¢; Chicago 26¢ to 26 3/4¢; St. Louis 26 1/4¢ to 27¢; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 50¢ to 52¢; Chicago 59¢ to 63¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.42 to \$1.45.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$4-\$5 per double-head barrel in eastern cities; \$3 f.o.b. Hastings. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.85-\$2 per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains 85¢-\$1.10 in the East; 50½¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 70¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 47¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials and U.S. No.1, \$1.10-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Corpus Christi Section. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$2.50-\$3.50 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$2.40-\$3.40 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn. North Carolina Pointed type cabbage \$1-\$1.90 per 1½-bushel hamper in the East. Mississippi stock \$2.50-\$3.25 per lettuce crate in city markets; \$1.75 f.o.b. Crystal Springs. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2½ inches, 90¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; 2¼-2½ inch, 70¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged at 8.79¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.34¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 8.95¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 8.90¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23½¢; 91 score, 23¾¢; 90 score, 23½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 14½ to 14¾¢; Young Americas, 14½ to 14¾¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 16½¢ to 17¾¢; Standards, 16 to 16½¢; Firsts, 14¾¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Vol. XLIX, No. 39

Section 1

May 16, 1933.

**PUBLIC WORKS
TAX PLAN**

The press today says: "In order to pay for the public works which President Roosevelt is about to propose to Congress, bonds will be issued, probably bearing three percent interest, and probably offered to the public in installments. This bond issue, involving the greatest piece of Government financing since the war, will be amortized by a series of taxes instead of a single levy upon the sales of manufacturers, as has been urged by the Treasury...."

**INDEPENDENT
OFFICES BILL**

The press today says: "The 'appointment clause,' threatening the jobs of thousands of Federal workers from the District and over-quota States, yesterday was stricken from the independent offices supply bill by a Senate appropriations subcommittee. Minus the quota feature, the \$535,000,000 bill, largely unchanged from the form it passed the House, will be laid before the full Senate appropriations committee today...."

MILK CONDITIONS

An Associated Press dispatch today says: "In what may lead to the first tangible result of the new farm law, representatives of producers and processors of fluid milk who supply the Chicago metropolitan area sought at Washington yesterday to complete a trade agreement to bring about a better and more stable price to both producers and dealers. They were instructed by George N. Peek, chief administrator of the farm act, 'to agree among themselves' and submit the result to him...."

A Milwaukee dispatch today states that numerous disorders along a 200-mile front including a battle between several hundred pickets and deputies, and a growing shortage of milk in the cities marked the third day of Wisconsin's milk strike. ...At Plymouth, an important cheese-making center, doors of several factories were battered in and cheese was destroyed with kerosene.

A St. Paul dispatch today says: "Preliminary plans for the organization of a Minnesota milk pool were made yesterday by creamery men from six counties surrounding the Twin Cities...."

**PRUSSIAN
LAND LAW**

A Berlin dispatch May 16 says: "The new peasant land law, which will be promulgated in Prussia next week, is the first Nazi venture in changing laws on property. Its extension to the rest of the Reich under the principle of coordination is practically certain, and if its provisions can gain full effect the aspect of German agriculture will undergo a great change. At present the vast majority of German farms are held on tenure similar to that in the United States. The new law breaks with this modern system, harking back in the dim Teutonic past to the established peasant family homestead which inseparably links the peasant owner to his land. He must not sell it, cannot mortgage it and is deprived of any testamentary liberty concerning it. On his death the land passes automatically to his eldest child or other heir presumptive...."

Section 2

Agriculture An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for May 13 says: Bill Com- "Farmers who have followed closely the long fight for equality ment for agriculture which began in 1921 will have to pinch themselves to be sure they are awake. The new emergency farm act is the most far-reaching piece of farm legislation ever enacted in this or any other country. Under competent administration it will close the gap between farm and industrial prices which has vexed agriculture for so many years. It will solve most of the foreclosure troubles which have created so much suffering and violence, and will enable many farmers to redeem farms that have been foreclosed. In connection with the intermediate credit bill, soon to be passed, it will take care of operating capital requirements which many country banks can no longer supply. Its inflationary provisions, properly used, will restore the normal relationship between debts and the general price level, and give stability to that price level. Farmers have reason to celebrate. They have reason to face the future with new hope and courage. They have reason to be thankful for the earnest leaders who have worked so hard to bring about this result....That legislation will be sympathetically and energetically administered. With Henry Wallace at the head of farm relief and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., at the head of farm credit, we may be sure that farmers will get the full benefit of these measures as speedily as possible."

Business Condi- The press of May 15 says: "A minor business boom is in progress in virtually every section of the country, reports from tions the principal Federal Reserve centers indicate. In several instances the standard indices have turned toward and crossed the downward lines of twelve months ago and in some cases have advanced even above the levels of the summer of 1931. The recovery is based principally on the stiffening of prices, which this time is regarded as bidding fair to become permanent, with the possibility of a managed currency inflation and with credit expansion already under way. Additional factors are long-delayed buying of goods by individuals and the small inventories of retailers in almost all lines. Instances of increased employment and higher wages were multiplied last week. The signs of recovery are accompanied by a conservative attitude of the banks and of merchants aware of the approach of midsummer slackness; but indications point to conditions better than seasonal, compared with those of the last two years. In the main, legislation has been considered helpful to business. Although business men in general hope and believe that direct currency inflation will not be used, they assert that the administration's 'control of industry' program will go to the heart of the price troubles of the past and will prevent, when passed by Congress, ruinous competition in all industries."

Farm Values An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for May 10 says: "Reports of the sale of farm lands are coming in greater volume than at any time in the last two years. This indicates

confidence on the part of buyers that land values have struck bottom. There has been a material increase in the market value of wheat, corn and cotton, the three major crops upon which farmers depend for a living. The farm values of these crops are now double those of the low period. Dairy and poultry products and livestock also have shown material improvement. This has occurred without any direct pressure on the part of the Government and indicates a very healthy market situation. It is certain to stimulate land values. There are several other factors which indicate a possible enhancement of land values. The farm bill provides for a reduction in interest on farm loans. This will enable many owners who were unable to meet former rates to hold their farms off of the market. The possible inflation of farm commodity prices provided for will not of necessity be accompanied by higher production costs, thus leaving a margin of profit to producers. The proposed inflation of the currency has encouraged owners of other securities to dispose of them and invest the proceeds in land, which is considered more stable....With production costs lowered and prices on central markets increasing, with farm interest rates decreased and the cost of building, equipment and labor decidedly favorable, an increase in the value of farm lands is inevitable.

..."

Insurance Company Mortgages Thirty-three representatives of leading life insurance companies holding farm mortgages throughout the United States, including presidents of some companies and others designated by the presidents to represent them, ... assured Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor-designate of the Farm Credit Administration, yesterday that they wished to cooperate with him to assure successful administration of the emergency farm mortgage act. Representatives of the insurance companies explained that the extent to which they would wish to exchange farm mortgages for bonds under the provisions of the act would be governed by the welfare of their policy-holders as interpreted by their finance committees and boards of directors. Several expressed the view, however, that there would be no wholesale offering of insurance company mortgages for bonds, since they believed most of their mortgages to have been written on a conservative basis and that they would eventually pay out. There were undoubtedly individual instances, they said, where an exchange might be desirable.

International Relations Christian Gauss, dean of the College at Princeton, writing under the title "The End of Nationalism" in Scribner's Magazine for May, says: "...That there are other forces, cultural in nature, which are complicating world problems today, the ordinary reader can consider dispassionately if he ponders the changes which have occurred in the relation between Great Britain and her Indian Empire. In the year of Victoria's Jubilee, 1897, few intelligent statesmen doubted that England's hold upon India was firmly and finally established. Few historians believe this today, and yet this change in Anglo-Indian relations is not primarily the result of any increasing tension in economic interests, but is resulting from the emergence, for good or ill, of

what may be called a new cultural force. India, it is generally admitted, is becoming increasingly nationalistic; it is even probable that she has much to gain by becoming so. Economic differences between England and her empire, which could easily have been solved in 1898, are now becoming insoluble problems. It is safe to predict that the bond which joined India and England will in the next twenty-five years become far more tenuous if it is not altogether severed. What, for lack of a better phrase, we may call the logic history, is driving them into divergent paths. Their ways of life are different. A Christian England can no longer provide a satisfactory future for the Indian Mohammedan or Buddhist. What we must here consider is whether the logic of history, the operation of this same force which is driving England and India apart, is not driving France, England, Germany and ourselves together. If this is true, then just as we must accustom ourselves to the idea of an India less dependent upon England, so too we must now look forward to the possible creation of a new Euro-American State, built upon a free union of these four nations which have already come to constitute, as England and India cannot, a homogeneous cultural entity...."

Wholesale Prices The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ending May 6 stands at 61.9 as compared with 61.5 for the week ending April 29, showing an increase of approximately seven-tenths of 1 percent. These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0.

Wool Market The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for May 13 says: "The price of wool has been pushed up further this week both in the West and in the East, until the finer wools are fully on import parity and the medium wools are within 5 cents a pound, clean basis, of import parity. Best fine clips in the West are costing fully 60 cents, landed Boston, clean basis. Foreign markets have risen slightly during the week, as well, perhaps 2 to 3 cents, clean basis, for the better wools. American manufacturers have commenced to buy rather freely in the foreign markets, in consequence of the sharp increase in domestic wools. Possibility of tariff reduction for reciprocal trade advantages makes this action seem more desirable. There has been a large influx of orders to the manufacturers, who have increased mill operations decidedly, some of the large worsted mills now being on overtime. Prices on goods, also, have been marked up distinctly and surplus stocks have been cleared from the market."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for May 13 says:

"This year the Bureau of Animal Industry mildly celebrates a half century of service to the livestock industry. Its first big job was to eradicate pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, which destroyed our export trade. That was done in less than ten years and most of it in four years. Eight outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have been so efficiently handled that the country is entirely free from it. Cattle ticks, carriers of the so-called Texas fever, have been wiped out in nearly all the infested areas. Tuberculosis in animals is on the decline, and other diseases are too. Veterinary science has made big returns to this country in these ways and others—in meat inspection for example—and should be given credit for its achievements."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONSFarm
Products

May 15.—Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.50 to \$4; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.65 to \$4.95; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$4.85 to \$5; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.80 to \$4.95; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.15 to \$6.75.

Grain: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 73¢ to 75¢; No. 1 hard winter,* Kansas City 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 hard winter,* Kansas City 69¢ to 70¢; Chicago 74¢; St. Louis 77¢ (Nom.); No. 1 soft red winter, St. Louis 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 soft red winter, Kansas City 70¢ to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 82¢; No. 1 W. Wh., Portland 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 63 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 1 durum, Duluth 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 rye, Minneapolis 52 1/8¢ to 53 1/8¢; No. 2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 39¢; Kansas City 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 43¢; Chicago 46¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 45¢ (Nom.); No. 2 white, Kansas City 44¢ to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 yellow, Minneapolis 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 42¢; Kansas City 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 43¢; Chicago 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 46¢; No. 3 yellow, Minneapolis 40¢ to 41¢; Kansas City 41 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 44¢ to 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 45¢ to 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 white oats, Minneapolis 23 5/8¢ to 24 1/8¢; Kansas City 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 27¢ (Nom.); Chicago 27¢ to 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 white, Minneapolis 23 3/8¢ to 23 5/8¢; Kansas City 26¢; Chicago 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Special No. 2 barley, Minneapolis 50¢ to 52¢; Chicago 60¢ to 64¢; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.40 $\frac{3}{4}$ to \$1.43 $\frac{3}{4}$.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3.50-\$4.25 per double-head barrel in the East. Alabama sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$2 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Mobile. Maine sacked Green Mountains 85¢-\$1.10 in eastern cities; 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. North Carolina Klondike strawberries \$1-\$1.75 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia; \$1.25-\$3.05 f.o.b. Chadbourn. Tennessee \$1-\$1.50 per 24-quart crate in city markets. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commer- cials and U.S. No.1, \$1-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in consuming cen- ters; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Corpus Christi. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches minimum, \$1 per bushel basket in New York City; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten desig- nated markets declined 19 points to 8.49¢ per lb. On the cor- responding day one year ago the price atod at 5.56¢. July fu- ture contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 8.66¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 8.62¢.

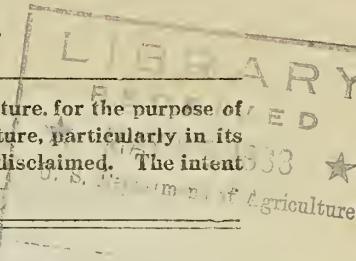
Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23¢; 91 score, 23¢; 90 score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 16¢; Firsts, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.



Vol. XLIX, No. 40

Section 1

May 17, 1933.

THE PRESIDENT'S

DISARMAMENT

MESSAGE

To the peoples of fifty-four nations, including Soviet Russia, as participants in the Geneva disarmament and London economic conferences, President Roosevelt yesterday addressed through their rulers and heads of State an appeal for world peace by means of agreements to eliminate instruments of offensive warfare and an international pact of nonaggression. At the same time he transmitted the document to Congress with an accompanying message, saying that "the way to disarm is to disarm." (Press, May 17.)

INDEPENDENT

OFFICES BILL

The press today says: "Optional retirement for 30-year Federal employees, the goal toward which organized Government workers have been striving for a decade, yesterday was written into the independent offices bill by the Senate appropriations committee. At the same time, the pendulum which has kept proposals for a State quota foundation for Federal dismissals in constant flux swung again. The committee rewrote the 'apportionment clause' so that efficiency as well as State quotas would be considered in making separations from the service...."

MILK SITUATION

The press today says: "Milk producers and dealers claiming to represent 85 percent of those in the Chicago metropolitan district agreed among themselves yesterday at a conference with Secretary Wallace and George N. Peek, general administrator of the agricultural adjustment act, to increase the retail price of milk and cream as a stabilization measure if the Federal authorities sanction the rise. Approval of the Department of Agriculture is withheld pending the holding of public hearings at which all interested parties, including consumers, will be heard. Secretary Wallace fixed June 1 as the date for the first hearing at Washington...."

A Milwaukee dispatch today says: "As negotiations to end Wisconsin's milk strike faltered yesterday, State authorities prepared to cope with a reported rising of '5,000 farmers' in Shawano County today. Reports reaching officials were that farmers in the region west of Green Bay were planning to close cheese factories, condenseries and creameries in their fight for higher prices...."

R.F.C. AIDS STATES

Four emergency relief loans covering the period from May 1 to May 19 were authorized yesterday by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Indiana received \$35,446 for seven political subdivisions, Texas \$968,787 for various political subdivisions, Nevada \$2,000 for Nye County and Maine \$66,900 for nine political subdivisions. (Press, May 17.)

CHILEAN NITRATE

ACCORD

A Santiago, Chile, dispatch states that a "cordial understanding has now been reached between the different interests involved in Cosach, the Nitrate Corporation of Chile, and the nitrate industry in general, particularly since liquidation of Cosach was decreed in January, it was revealed at a meeting in Santiago May 12...."

Section 2

Agricultural Bill Comment An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for May 13 says: "Of the three divisions of the farm bill, that part relating to refinancing of farm mortgages perhaps carries the most immediate interest to many farmers. This portion of the bill...will probably affect, directly or indirectly, every farm mortgage in the United States....Through this program of reduced charges and more liberal refinancing the whole debt structure of agriculture should be made much more tolerable. It is expected, of course, that when the interest rates are reduced by the Federal Land Banks other lenders such as insurance companies will follow suit, and thus benefit all agriculture through an easing of the debt charges against it."

Business Failure Drop The press of May 16 says: "A decline in comparison with the preceding week and also with the corresponding period a year ago featured business defaults for the week ended May 11, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The failures totaled 437, against 460 in the previous week and 662 in the corresponding week of 1932. The number was the smallest since the week of April 6. The improvement over the preceding week was practically confined to the East and the South, with increases shown in the western area...."

Corn Belt Conditions Leif A. Dahl, writing under the title "Class War in the Corn Belt" in The New Republic for May 17, says: "The American countryside today presents a dismal picture. Twelve years of farm depression have left it under a pall of misery and revolt. Fences, houses, barns, silos, stand in disrepair. Farm machinery lies rusting in the fields. Livestock, not worth the freight to market, is left to die on the grazing fields of the Northwest, while acres of root crops rot in the midwestern truck lands and tons of fruit on the western coast are used for fertilizer or fed to hogs. Starvation is prevalent among the southern share-croppers and suicides in the rural districts throughout the land have become more and more frequent. At present the farmer receives only one-half of the pre-war prices for his produce. His land has depreciated one-third in value. He pays over two and one-half times as much in taxes, one and one-half times as much in freight rates and one-tenth more for the products he buys. A half-million farmers have lost their status as landowners in the last three years and many more are now on the verge of foreclosure. There has been an accelerated increase in farm tenancy with concentration of farm ownership in the hands of large banks and insurance companies. These tenants, numbering nearly one-half of the total farm population, are even worse off. They are constantly harried by landlords for 'cash rent' or threatened with eviction or chattel foreclosure. These conditions precipitated the sudden blaze of farm revolt last fall....Events of the last two months indicate that the farmer revolt is entering a new stage. From a purely offensive position the farmers are now forced to assume defensive measures. The farmer opposition, those who hold the mortgages and rent the farms, has now organized and is marshaling all local police to enforce ancient as

well as newly created laws to combat the striking farmer. Imbued for years with a respect for penitentiary offenses, the farmers are momentarily nonplussed. But out of this mass vacillation appear groups determined to tackle the new danger. The unexampled growth of these militant farm organizations and their many direct-action victories present a serious problem to the ruling class. Of one thing we may be certain. The American farmer, faced with the prospect of losing the fruits of a life's toil with consequent moral and physical degradation, will not peacefully submit to what he has come to recognize as 'bankers' law.'"

Cotton
Surplus

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for May 16 says: "One commendable feature is included in the Agricultural Adjustment Act which received the Presidential approval on May 12, a workable method of reducing the cotton surplus. If the producers respond to the offer here made it should result in direct benefit to them and thus indirectly to the whole country. Cotton is the largest cash crop of the country; furthermore, it vitally affects the business and the living conditions of a larger proportion of the country than any other cultivated crop. A large percentage of the proceeds of the crop is spent in the industrial States of the North and of the Middle West for manufactured goods and food-stuffs. Probably there is no other crop dollar that has so wide a circulation as this one, so the whole population is personally interested in the market for raw cotton. That market is now under the pressure of the greatest surplus of unused cotton ever known. Only by looking at the figures can one visualize the weight of that surplus since the season of 1929, when the Farm Board began operations....When cotton is practically the only source of income of a farmer it is useless to ask him to cease producing, for he must produce or go hungry. In order to solve the problem this law directs the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire possession of all cotton on which it has made loans, (amounting to about 2,000,000 bales) and, in consideration of farmers agreeing to reduce acreage 30 percent, to give them an option on as much cotton as would have been raised on the acreage taken out of production. The farmer pays nothing down, but is given the opportunity to make a profit if the price advances and will lose nothing if it goes down. Nothing could be more liberal to the farmer....Whenever the stock market becomes topheavy on account of over-buying it cures itself by a liquidation and thus improves its technical position. That is practically what this provision of the new law is meant to do and the carrying out of the plan should improve the cotton situation."

Economic

Conference like it or not, and whatever some of us may believe about the manifest destiny of America to live and prosper without foreign markets, the success or failure of the World Economic Conference next month is of transcendent importance to us. The best-informed foreign opinion, not always freely expressed in public, agrees with that of many Americans who have been closely observing the drift of world affairs in recent years that failure of

An editorial in Barron's for May 15 says: "Whether we

the conference would be extremely likely to be followed by a breach of the peace. Not immediately, of course. For a time the result of such failure would be only an exacerbation of the economic warfare that has been going on since the end of the World War. But the consensus among European observers appears to be that that struggle could not become worse than it has been without leading shortly into actual war. Political instability in one country, if not two, is bound to be a contributing influence to the same end. On the continent of Europe political and economic problems are so interwoven with one another that there is hardly one loose end of yarn one may grasp to begin unraveling the snarl. Most Americans, one may surmise, find it hard to see why failure of an economic parley should be a reason for fearing the outbreak of war, but to the European that sequence of ideas is the perfectly natural. And American interests are prepared to abandon all our foreign markets forthwith. We have a vital stake in the success of the meetings to begin in London June 12, and we cannot deny it or minimize it. So far America's part in preliminaries to the conference has been limited to the proposal of a tariff truce to last until the sessions end. Something else looms larger to European thinking, the semi-annual payments on war debts payable June 15, concerning which Europe has heard nothing from Washington beyond unofficial intimations that we expect the payments to be met promptly....We may 'stand pat' on the debt question if our statesmen believe that that course will serve our interest best."

International Christian Gauss, dean of the College at Princeton, Relations writing under the title "The End of Nationalism" in Scribner's Magazine for May, says: "...The Reich under Hindenburg is worse off than the Reich under William II and the United States under Franklin Roosevelt is worse off than it was under Taft. So, too, England and France are worse off now than they were in 1914. We have not understood why this is so because we have not understood the nature of our civilization. Times have changed and our governmental agencies have not changed with them. States are only effective when they stimulate and lead their peoples toward some achievable 'manifest destiny.' Nationalistic separatism for Germany, England, France and ourselves, has fulfilled its function and is as defunct as paganism or feudalism or the Renaissance. If we are to depart from it wisely, if we are to prevent catastrophe, we must begin to recognize the nature of those cultural forces which have made us what we are, and we must make our future stand to our past as the airplane does to the covered wagon. That the future must be like the past is a superstition which has been disproved in every age, by every people that had a right to claim that they were civilized. To maintain in its integrity a traditional policy when history is changing is clearly impossible. The attempt to do so can only increase the spread between the needs of the present and the agencies of the past. This can but increase the lag which results when men attempt to continue in force institutions adapted to meet situations in the past when those situations no longer exist....We

would advance our understanding of human problems if we could realize more fully that every problem in civilization is a problem in dynamics. Once this is done, we shall cease attempting to establish impossible points of rest and try to understand the possible objectives and plot directions...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm

Products

May 16.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (900-1300 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$7.50; cows, good \$3.50 to \$4; heifers (550-750 lbs.) good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; vealers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.75; feeder and stocker steers (500-1050 lbs.) good and choice \$5 to \$6.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice \$4.80 to \$5.15; 200-250 lbs. good and choice \$5 to \$5.15; 250-350 lbs. good and choice \$4.90 to \$5.10; slaughter pigs, 100-130 lbs., good and choice \$4 to \$4.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.25 to \$6.85.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat,* Minneapolis 73 7/8¢ to 75 7/8¢; No.1 northern spring,* Minneapolis 72 7/8 to 74 7/8¢; No.1 hard winter,* Kansas City 69 1/2¢ to 70¢; No.2 hard winter,* Kansas City 69¢ to 69 1/2¢; Chicago 73 3/4¢; St. Louis 77¢ (Nom.); No.1 soft red winter, St. Louis 82 1/2¢; No.2 soft red winter, Kansas City 70¢ to 77¢ (Nom.); St. Louis 82¢; No.1 W. Wh., Portland 60 1/2¢; No.2 amber durum,* Minneapolis 63¢ to 66¢; No.1 durum, Duluth 66¢ to 69¢; No.2 rye, Minneapolis 51 7/8¢ to 52 7/8¢; No.2 mixed corn, Minneapolis 37 1/2¢ to 38¢; Kansas City 41 1/2 to 42¢; Chicago 45 3/4¢; St. Louis 44¢ to 45¢; No.2 white, Kansas City 43¢ to 43 1/2¢; St. Louis 47¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow, Minneapolis 40 1/2¢ to 41¢; Kansas City 41 1/2¢ to 42¢; Chicago 45¢ to 45 3/4¢; St. Louis 45 1/2¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 39¢ to 40¢; Kansas City 40 1/4 to 41 1/4¢; Chicago 42 1/2¢ to 44 1/4¢; St. Louis 44¢ to 45¢; No.2 white oats, Minneapolis 23 5/8 to 24 1/8¢; Kansas City 26¢ to 26 1/2¢ (Nom.); Chicago 26 3/4 to 27¢; St. Louis 27¢; No.3 white, Minneapolis 22 5/8¢ to 23 1/8¢; Kansas City 25 1/2¢ to 25 3/4¢; Chicago 25 3/4¢ to 26 1/4¢; St. Louis 26 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley, Minneapolis 50¢ to 52¢; Chicago 55¢ to 59¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis \$1.40 1/2 to \$1.43 1/2.

Florida Spaulding Rose potatoes \$3.50-\$4 per double-head barrel in eastern cities. Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in city markets; 90¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. Houma. Maine sacked Green Mountains 85¢-\$1.10 in terminal markets; 40 1/2¢-43¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 67 1/2¢-70¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 45¢-47 1/2¢ f.o.b. Stevens Point. Virginia Missionary strawberries \$1.25-\$2.50 per 32-quart

crate in the East. North Carolina Klondikes and Missionaries \$1.50-\$2 in a few cities; 85¢-\$2.95 f.o.b. auction sales at Chadbourn. Texas Yellow Bermuda onions, U.S. Commercials, \$1-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Corpus Christi. New York Baldwin apples, No.1, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch minimum, \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel basket in New York City; 90¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points to 8.47¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 5.37¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 8.62¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 8.60¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 23¢; 91 score, 23¢; 90 score, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Standards, 15 to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Firsts, 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)